MAHABLESHWAR
BY
COMFORTABLE MOTOR CARS.
WELLINGTON
CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
East Street, Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

When you take
WELLINGTON'S
MOTOR CAR
You are bound to be pleased with them. Moderate charges.
Telegrams:
"WELLINGTON CYCLISTS"
POONA.

VOL. III. NO. 267 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1915. ONE ANNA

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICES.

P. & O. SAILINGS
to London calling at Marseilles.

Date of sailing about.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Adenwith	Tons.
SUNDAY.				
Nov				
14th ,,	Persia ..	8006	---	--
21st ,,	Medina ..	12500	---	--
28th ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind..	11500	---	--
5th Dec.	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia ..	10000
12th ,,	Khiva ..	9000	---	--
19th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa ..	11000
26th ,,	Kashgar ..	9000	---	--
2nd Jan.	Salsette ..	6000	Mooltan ..	10000
9th ,,	Caledonia ..	8000	---	--
16th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Maloja ..	12500
23rd ,,	Khyber ..	9000	---	--
30th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Arabia ..	8000

To Colombo, Straits, China and Japan transhipping at Colombo for Australia, &c.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Colombo	Tons.
Nov.				
18th ,,	Malta ..	7000	Moloja ..	12500
2nd Dec.	Novara ..	7000	Arabia ..	8000
16th ,,	Nellore ..	7000	Moldavia ..	10000
30th ,,	Sardinia ..	7000	Karmala ..	9000
1916				
13th Jan.	Nankin ..	7000	Medina ..	12500

For accommodation and further information apply to THE SUPERINTENDENT, P. & O. S. N. Co. Bombay.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

About.	Steamers.	Destination.
6th Nov. *	Lhasa ..	Karachi direct connecting with s. s. "Dwarka" for Persian Gulf (passengers only).
5th Nov...	Chakla ..	Persian Gulf Ports (Subsidiary Mail.)
9th Nov...	Dilwara ..	East and South African Ports.

* or on arrival of English Mail.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with Messrs. MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents, Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.).

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Penang Maru..	S. Muradzum	5280	3rd Nov	16th Nov.
Yebosh i Maru..	H Nojiri	4068	6th Nov	18th Nov.
Bombay Maru	T. Terada	4622	18th Nov.	30th Nov.
Kamakura Maru	T. Kuwabara	6126	1st Dec.	13th Dec.

For Freight apply to:—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA
Cork Building, Hornby Road. Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet 120 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 273,600.
Twice a month from BOMBAY to JAPAN via Singapore and Hongkong.

Steamers.	Tons.	Commanders.	Arrival.	Departures.
Ume Maru ..	3010	S. Nakayama	6th Nov.	16th Nov.
Izuho Maru	3939	T. Wakazawa	21st Nov	2nd Dec.
Java Maru	4490	T. Fuchigami	28th Nov.	9th Dec

For Freight apply to

Y. ASAI,
Manager.

Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the
HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,
28, *CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,*
BOMBAY.
Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bath-room Fittings, etc.

Kasagra is an excellent remedy for rheumatism—used alone or in connection with other treatment. It hastens the elimination of uric acid and other substances causing rheumatism. D-27

SHIPPING

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE)
AUTUMN SAILINGS, 1915.
OUTWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about.
			1915.
City of Ottawa ..	A & C	7700	Nov. 18th

HOMEWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about,	Leave Karachi about.
City of Paris ..	A & C	9239	---	24th Nov,
City of Marcilles	A & C	8250	---	16th Dec.

FARES.	1st class Single.	2nd class Return.	2nd class Single.	2ndclass Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	555	883	420	630
London via Marseilles	630	1,033	480	790
Liverpool	600	900	450	675
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	--	942	..	718

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses. Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A. and C. class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A. and C. class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,

Bombay—Messrs. Ed. Bate and Sons, Agency.
Karachi—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Co., Ltd.

THE
ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

FUNDS	CLAIMS PAID
exceed	exceed
Rs. 4,50,00,000	Rs. 4,00,00,000

ABSOLUTE SECURITY

provided for Policyholders by the investment of Funds in Government and Trust Securities.

RECORD BONUS

declared in respect of the last Triennium.

For particulars apply to
E. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager,
Oriental Buildings, BOMBAY.

BY APPOINTMENT.

GENERAL
ACCIDENT FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LTD.
(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN.)
Assets Exceed.....Rs. 3,75,00,000
Claims Paid.....Rs. 10,50,00,000
ESTABLISHED 1838.
Special Policies and Low Quotations for

FIRE	& SICKNESS
BURGLARY	FIDELITY GUARANTEE
MOTOR CAR	PLATE GLASS
MOTOR CYCLE	LIFT & HOIST
BICYCLE	DRIVING
LIVE STOCK	ACCIDENTS
ACCIDENT	

INSURANCES.

For Particulars and Proposal Forms apply to—
INDIAN BRANCH:—
25-14, Church Gate St., BOMBAY.
(P. O. Box 112)
Manager for India.—G. M. ROSE.

SHIPPING

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains'	Leave Bombay, about
S. S. Olympia ..	5124	Alex Andrew	23rd Nov. 1915
S.S. Scindia	5106	R. Erskine	16th Dec. 1915.
S.S. Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	3rd Jan. 1916.
S.S. Circassia	6722	J. F. Osborne R.D., R.N.R.	2nd Feb. ,,
S.S. Castalia	6888	Wm. Kelso	14th ,, ,,

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	420	630
Bombay to Cairo	435	660
Bombay to Port Said	450	675
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	555	867
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	650	942
Bombay to Gibraltar	570	855
Bombay to Liverpool	600	900
Bombay to New York via Liverpool and Glasgow	867	1433

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric-fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rate to Europe includes free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned—

W. & A. GRAHAM, Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,175,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate London E. C.
Branches.

Calcutta.	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay.	Rangoon	Mombassa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore.	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar.	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer	Entebbe
Tuticorin	Point)	
Cochin.		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd.

(SCOTLAND)

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS

B. O. C. LAMP OILS	B. O. C. PITCH
B. O. C. PETROL	B. O. C. CANDLES
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS	B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES	B. O. C. WAX

BOMBAY AGENTS:
SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street.
P. O. Box 205 Telephone Nos. 101 & 1439

WHY BANISH YOUR OLD PIANO?

If your piano has lost its power, its attractiveness and your interest in it, it is for the reason that it needs renovation.

We can restore the tone and put the action into a condition almost new, removing all the jangling and ill-tone, thereby giving it

A NEW LEASE OF LIFE

and returning to you the pleasure it once gave, in substitution of the disgust its possession imposes in its present state.

If this offer does not tempt you we will take your old instrument allowing you full value in part payment of a

BRAND NEW PIANO

which will be to you an investment of a life-time.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

F. CORNAGLIA

BOMBAY & POONA.

SPECIALIST IN WEDDING CAKES.

Caterer for Wedding Parties, Soirees and all kinds of Entertainments

ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION

F. CORNAGLIA

Importer of High Class Stores and Wines,

83, 85, Medows Street and 7, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY;

AND

Arsenal Road, POONA;

Telegrams: CORNAGLIA Telephone No. 424

BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorised	Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued	Rs. 30,00,000
Capital Subscribed	Rs. 26,81,500
Capital Paid-up	Rs. 13,14,277
Reserve Fund	Rs. 10,80,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.
Branches.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana Multan City, Peshwar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought collected and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to:—

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
Bankers to the Government in Busra.

SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANKING

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK.

LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 20,000,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Liaoyang	Ryojun (Port
Australia	Calcutta	Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalney)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Pengtien	Sydney
Harbin	(Mukden)	(Australia)
Hong-Kong	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tientsin
Kobe	New York	Tokyo
Les Anglos	Osaka	Tsingtau
(Cal. U.S.A.)	Pekin	Tsinanfu.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposit may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN.
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	£1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ...	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.
28, Bishopsgate London, E.C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay	Medan.	Manila
Calcutta	(Sumatra)	Cebu
Madras	Singapore	Hollo
Rangoon	Batavia	Hong-Kong
Colombo	Kuala Lumpur	Canton
Karachi	(F.M.S.)	Foochow
Amritsar.	Klang (F.M.S.)	Shanghai
Delhi	Seremban (F.M.S.)	Tientsin
Penang	Bangkok	Tsingtau
Puket	Batavia	(North China)
Taiping (F.M.S.)	Sourabaya	Hankow
Ipoh (F.M.S.)	Saigon	Yokohama
	Haiphong	Kobe

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amount above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities, Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.

Post Box No. 24.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1900.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 5,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,00 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from November 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANKING

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
12, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital	£1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	£562,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ...	£562,000
Reserve Fund	£500,000

Head Office: 15, Gracechurch Street, London E. C.

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch, Howrah (Calcutta), Delhi, Rangoon, Madras, Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala Lumpur, Kota-Bahri (Kelantan), Penang, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest at 4 per cent. per annum allowed on deposits fixed for 12 months. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

FREE! FREE!! FREE!!!

Rai Shaheb Dr. K. C. Dass's.

HEALTH LITERATURE.

The most up-to-date Science of Health to ...ng and Old. Distributed gratis or post ... Apply to:

THE SWASTHYA SAHAI PHARMACY,
20/2 Harrison Road, Calcutta.

Constipation produces more suffering than any other malady to which the human system is liable. The sure cure for it is Kasagra. Pleasant and perfect. 20

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—
ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.
Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.
Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisement unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.
SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES
may be had on application to—
The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.—Opens on Thursday the 14th October, under new management. Present premises entirely overhauled. Central situation Commands excellent view Best cuisine. Charges very moderate. 578

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS AND CO., LTD., Bombay and Poona Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

WANTED.

WANTED a MATRIC or a SCHOOL FINAL as a drawing teacher. Apply stating salary to MANAGER Madressa, Ahmadia, Rander. 2256

WANTED by educated Frenchman, pupils desirous of learning French quickly and thoroughly. Apply to Box No. 200, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 900

REQUIRED immediately strong young English girl as NURSE to a girl five years and boy ten months. Apply stating salary required, etc., to Mrs. BECK, P. W. D., Ahmednagar. 2254

WANTED—TWO CHUMS to share a large room in a well appointed flat on the Apollo Bunder. All modern conveniences. Good table. Apply "X. Y. Z." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1009

WANTED SECOND-HAND BOILERS 150 lbs. pressure or more, also cotton press machinery. Write to
C. M. HIRAKHANWALLA,
2234 Jalna.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY a Graduate to teach English and History. Also a Certificated Drawing Master able to teach up to the tenth class.
Apply PRINCIPAL, London Mission High School, Mirzapur. 803

EUROPEAN MECHANICAL ENGINEER, First Class certificated, excellent testimonials seeks engagement. Can join on short notice. Apply to "ENGINEER," care of the "Bombay Chronicle." 1000

WANTED EUROPEAN HEADMASTER, salary starting Rs. 350, free quarters, rising Rs. 500. Immediate joining essential on appointment.—Apply DIWAN MANGALSEN, Gujranwala, Punjab. Only best men need apply. 802

A YOUNG ENGLISH LADY (Senior. Trin Theory and Practical) would like to hear of a few pupils for elementary Piano tuition in the neighbourhood of Girgaum Parsi pupils preferred. Apply to Box No. 590, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2154

WANTED PAYING GUESTS in large and breezy flat, in Wodehouse Road. Electric lights and fans. Accommodation for married couple or two bachelors. Excellent cuisine Immediate entry. Apply to Box No. 300, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1005

WANTED by the Jind State an Electrical Engineer to take charge of all electrical works in Jind State including an installation of 5 engines recently erected at Sangrur. Thorough knowledge and experience of oil engines and electricity necessary.—Applications, in the first instance, stating salary required, with copies of testimonials, to be sent to THE ELECTRICAL ENGINEER, Government Punjab, Lahore. 804

WANTED A LADY SUB-ASST. SURGEON for the Chhinkhadan State dispensary on pay of Rs. 100 p.m. with free quarters partly furnished. Apply to the undersigned with copies of certificates and testimonials.
MAHANT BHUDHAR KISHORE DAS,
Feudatory Chief,
Chhinkhadan State,
2218 Central Provinces.

WANTED.—An experienced GRADUATE, with a genuine taste for games for the Head Mastership of the Middle School, Rajkot;
In the Alfred High School, a B. Sc., or B.A. with Physics and Chemistry under new course, a graduate with Second Language Persian and an under-graduate with S. L. French. Apply stating terms to:—
EDUCATIONAL INSPECTOR,
2251 Rajkot State.

WANTED an experienced, young, energetic, Dehra Dun passed man, for FOREST OFFICER'S POST in Maihar State. Pay Rs. 100 per mensem. Apply, stating age, caste and qualifications with copies of testimonials (which will not be returned) including copy of the last pay certificate received by the applicant from the employer, to
Mr. W. V. SIR DESAI,
Dewan, Darbar,
926 Maihar, E. I. Ry.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—"GUBRUDER KNAKE" Ebonized case cottage piano in excellent condition Rs. 425 or offers. Apply to Box No. 125, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1008

LADIES and GENTLEMEN going abroad may advantageously sell their furniture, piano, etc., in one lot to No. 9, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2193

FOR SALE—VERTICAL BOILER, Cochrane Maker, 125 lbs. pressure, 11 N. H. P., used for two years only.
New Copper Circles, 5/8in. and ½in. thick and 8ft.—3in., 8in. and 5ft.—6in. in diameter. Apply to D. B. PATEL, Rupa Villa, Cumballa Hill. 1010

FOR SALE—AERATED WATER FACTORY, worked by Electric Power with all its accessories, bullock carts, etc. For particulars apply to AMERICAN AERATED WATER FACTORY, Charni Road, near Cama Baug, between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. 1009

TO BE LET.

PRIVATE family offers good Board, 2 meals Rs. 45; 3 meals Rs. 60; vicinity Hotel Majestic, Apply "BOARD" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 930

LIGHT, AIRY and convenient Offices to be let at small rentals to suit tenants, Electric Lift, Light and Fans. No Agents. Apply to SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & Co., 16, Apollo Street. 552

TO LET in the vicinity of Club Road, a nice large airy bed room with bath room and separate entrance. Apply to Box No. 175, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1001

SMART VICTORIA with fast and quiet Waller horse available for hire on monthly moderate terms. Please apply J. B. MISTRY, c/o Central Bank, Ld., Allice Buildings, Fort. 1003

TO LET.—DEVLALI, Camp View, fully furnished, large Bungalow water laid. Now in the occupation of J. W. Stokes, Esqr., from 15th November next. Apply to JAMSHED & SONS, Empress Hotel, Devlali. 950

TO LET—Two houses and a cottage, furnished, outside the Woods, Lanoulie, for the month of October or longer. Fine situation. For rent and other particulars Apply to Mrs. Brewin, 5 Cross Road, Wanourie, Poona. 989

TERRACE ROOM.—TO LET—From 1st December, an airy terrace-room, with Bath and W. C. (flush) attached. E. L. and Fan. Private entrance. Apply to Box No. 150, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1006

NOTICES

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

TO QUARRYMEN AND OTHERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay are prepared to receive tenders for the exclusive right to quarry stone at Nowroji Hill within the limits of an area more particularly described in the Form of License admeasuring about 7,044 Square yards lying between Dongri Street and Chinch Bunder Road for a period not exceeding four years. The particulars, conditions, Form of Tender and Form of License may be obtained on application and on payment of Rs. 5 at the Offices of the Land Manager, Improvement Trust.
The Trustees do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any tender. Tenders must be sent (in sealed envelopes) before One O'clock noon Standard Time on Saturday the 20th day of November 1915 addressed to the Land Manager of the Improvement Trust and endorsed "Tender for right of quarrying" and must be accompanied by a deposit of Two thousand Rupees.
By order of the Board,
R. H. A. DELVES, F.S.I.,
2093 Deputy Land Manager.

JODHPUR STATE.

MOTOR CAR DEPARTMENT.
P. W. D.

TENDERS are invited for supply of small FITTINGS, GENERAL STORES, and REPLACEMENTS, eac., etc., for the Maintenance and Upkeep of approx: 40 cars for the period, January 1st, 1916, to January 1st, 1917. Firms wishing to tender should forward their official catalogues, with trade discounts clearly marked, to the Undersigned not later than the 15th of November, 1915.
The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender and reserves the right to purchase any articles required during the period above stated.
G. R. DRUMMOND, M.I.E.E., M.I.M.E.,
Electrical and Mechanical Engineer,
Public Works Department,
900 Marwar State, Jodhpur,

JODHPUR STATE ICE & MINERAL WATER FACT ORY, P.W.D. JODHPUR

TENDERS are invited by the Undersigned (to be submitted not later than the 15th November, 1915) for the supply of the following stores for the above, for the period January 1st, 1916 to January 1st 1917, to be delivered as required.
The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any ten... the right to purchase more or less than the amount detailed:—

1.	Best White Sugar	8 Tons
2.	Essences of sorts	15 Gallons
3.	Bottles codd's	50 Gross
4.	Ether	60 Gallons
5.	C. O. 2	80 Flasks

G. R. DRUMMOND, M.I.E.E., M.I.M.E.,
Electrical and Mechanical Engineer,
901 P. W. D. Marwar State.

NOTICES.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. NUSSERWANJEE & Co. of Lahore, Auctioneers for the North Western Railway, have received instructions to sell by public auction at the General Stores Depots at Lahore and Mughalpura, on Wednesday the 1st December, 1915, and following days commencing daily at 10 a.m., the collections of Scrap Material &c., as detailed below:—

		Approximate quantities to be put up to Auction at the Lahore Stores Depot.	Approximate quantities to be put up to Auction at the Mughalpur Stores. Depot.
Scrap	Brass Boring	35 Tons.	..
,,	,, Tubing	35 ,,	..
,,	,, Ingot	26 ,,	..
,,	Copper ,,	46 ,,	..
,,	,, Boring	3 ,,	..
,,	Miscellaneous	4 Cwts.	..
,,	Wrought Iron	640 Tons.	2660 Tons.
,,	Cast Iron, consisting of burnt Gas Retorts, Cylinders, Pulleys &c.	430 ,,	50 ,,
,,	Buffers for Carriages	..	100 ,,
,,	Hoop Iron	3 ,,	35 ,,
,,	Rails	..	450 ,,
,,	Corrugated Iron Sheets	90 ,,	20 ,,
,,	Steel Sleepers	..	900 ,,
,,	Steel Tyres	30 ,,	300 ,,
,,	,, Springs	..	104 ,,
,,	,, Miscellaneous	28 ,,	12 ,,
,,	Wire Rope	20 ,,	..
Condemned Covered Goods Wagon Bodies.		..	2 Nos.

The terms and conditions of Sale will be notified at the time of Auction.
By Order,
D. E. KEATINGE,
Chief Storekeeper,
N. W. Rly.
Chief Storekeeper's Office,
Lahore, Dated 29/10/1915.
2212

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

IN PURSUANCE of a Requisition received under Section 36 (h) of the Municipal Act for calling an URGENCY MEETING of the CORPORATION for giving expression to the feelings of profound sorrow with which they have received the sad news of the death of their esteemed colleague and revered guide the Hon. Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta, K.C.I.E., a meeting of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on WEDNESDAY, the 10TH NOVEMBER, 1915, at 3 P.M. (BOMBAY TIME.)
By order of the President,
R. P. MASANI,
Municipal Secretary.
Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 6th November, 1915. 2250.

AUCTION SALE

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, Apollo Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 521.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST OF THE INSOLVENT IN THE TRUST-DEED.
Under instructions from B. N. Lang, Esq., the Official Assignee, Bombay, and the Assignee of the estate and effects of P. R. Ratnagar, an Insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 12th day of November, 1915, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, the undermentioned estate of the said insolvent,
PARTICULARS:—All the right, title and interest of the insolvent, in the Government Promissory Loan Notes, or the property, monies or securities, representing the same accruing to him under an Indenture of Trust, dated the 10th day of May, 1907, and made between R. M. Ratnagar and another of the one part and R. M. Ratnagar and others of the other part, subject to the terms and conditions mentioned therein.
For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the undersigned.
CRAWFORD & Co.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 9th November, 1915.

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY.

SHARE, STOCK, EXCHANGE, BROKERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

EVERY description of shares and securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given to Investors. Investors' referee sent on application. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. All orders promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.
Fixed and Short period Deposits arranged with Banks Firms and Mills.
Loans arranged on shares and approved security.
Life and Fire Insurance effected with first class English and Indian Companies.
Agency business of all sorts undertaken.
Address:—31 Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telegraphic Address:—"SOCIETY," Bombay

If the muscles of the throat are strained a cold is very easily contracted. Zymole Trokeys will prevent this; they are just the thing for hoarseness and irritating coughs. B-26

AMUSEMENTS

6-30 **EXCELSIOR THEATRE** 10 p.m.
EVERY WEEK A NEW MASTERPIECE!
OUR FILMS ARE DIRECT FROM THE PRODUCERS TO THE SCREEN.
The Players of "CABIRIA" in a modern masterpiece.
"AN OPERA SINGER'S TRIUMPH"
"AN OPERA SINGER'S TRIUMPH."
SOLE RIGHTS FOR INDIA CONTROLLED BY THE EXCELSIOR SYNDICATE.
A beautifully acted picture-play by the famous ITALA Co.
A stirring story of stage life, containing a wonderfully realistic EARTHQUAKE SCENE.
An extraordinary scientific film.
"THE MOVEMENTS OF THE HUMAN BODY."
THE PATHE FRERES SCIENTIFIC SERIES.
A Screaming Farce-Comedy
"GENTLEMEN OF NERVE."
CHARLES CHAPLIN as usual, One of them.

The Million Dollars!!

Have you discovered it yet?

You will, if you come and see the film!!

The most extraordinary serial achievement ever known in the Film Business.

The vast superiority of this marvellous production marks the farthest advance in photo-play direction.——

No such combination of world-known talent and unlimited resources has ever before been possible!!——

"THE MILLION DOLLAR MYSTERY." is totally different in conception, in treatment and in creation—from all other so-called Serial-Film-Stories! Yes!! It can be summed up in one word—

"Unparalleled."

Tele.—1266. MANAGER—LESLIE H. ROTH.

OLYMPIA CINEMA

SANDHURST ROAD, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.—Free List is suspended on Saturdays & Sundays.

Boxes and 1st class seats can be booked at an extra charge of As: 2 per seat. But we cannot guarantee to reserve any seats, unless same are paid for in advance.

Time—7 p.m., 8-45 p.m., 10-30 p.m.
MATINEE 5-15 p.m.
Every Saturday & Sunday.
REMEMBER!
Rs. 500, CASH PRIZE!!

YOU CAN OBTAIN A COMPLETE TWO-VOLUME NOVEL OF "THE MILLION DOLLAR MYSTERY" from us. Price As. 8.
—PRICES AS USUAL—
NO ADVANCE!!

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY.

Dedication to Art, Science and Music.
Premier Theatre of the East.
HOME OF CELEBRITIES.
Monday, November 15th
9-30 p.m. and following evenings 9-30 p.m.
HUMPHREY BISHOP
and LONDON STAR COMPANY present a
"CONCERT-REVUE"
The most unique and artistic production on the Vaudeville Stage.
Direct from London Colliseum, Palladium, and Principal West-End Theatres.
—o— —o— —o—
THE WORLD-FAMOUS
WEDGWOOD CLASSICS.
Pot-Pourri of Grand and Light Opera, Popular Ballads, Classical Posing and Dancing.
Plan will be opened on Thursday at ROSE & Co.

SKATING RINK.
GRAND OPENING NIGHT
Thursday, 11th November 1915
at 9-30 p. m.
Admission One Rupee.
Use of Skates One Rupee.
Ladies,—Admission including use of Skates, One Rupee.
BAND IN ATTENDANCE.

Kasagra does not merely relieve constipation temporarily but, properly used, will cure the trouble by restoring normal tonicity of the bowels. D 16

INDIAN INK.
Second Number of the War Fund Magazine.
Forty-full page Pictures.
Nineteen Colour Plates.
Thirty-two Stories, Articles, Verse.
Among the contributors to the second number are:—H. E. Lady Carmichael, Sir Rabindranath Tagore, R. C. Lehmann (of *Punch*), Dolf Wyllarde, Coulson Kernahan, Margaret Peterson, Major Corbett, Frank Lean, "Jo Hookum" etc., etc.
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Order early to avoid disappointment.
AN IDEAL CHRISTMAS PRESENT.
PRICE ONE RUPEE.
Of all Booksellers. Published by Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta.

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Note.—The entire profits of the publication will be paid in to the
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Photos by Day and Night.
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Perfect satisfaction in Snap Shots of Children.
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(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

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Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£1,500,000

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Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.
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Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
Credits granted Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
C. H. WILSON,
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40, Churchgate Street.

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NOTICE.

*** The Manager would be glad to receive applications for Sale agencies at Stations not included in the above list.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LTD., ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.
Funded Capital of Rs. 1,95,600.
Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.
OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

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POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK.

LOOK OUT
NEXT WEEK
First of a New Series
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FILMS
THE MOST ARTISTIC
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IN THE WORLD.

OF THE GREATEST OF ALL GREAT FILMS.
THE PERILS OF PAULINE
THAN WHICH NO BETTER FILM HAS EVER BEEN SHOWN.
THOROUGHLY WORTHY OF THE NAME OF ITS MAKERS.
THE GREAT HOUSE OF PATHE
COME
AND WISH 'AU REVOIR' TO THE BEAUTIFUL MISS PEARL WHITE
AND SEE
THE GRAND FINALE OF THIS TREMENDOUS STORY.
SHOWING 6 AND THE LAST PARTS THIS WEEK.
IMPERIAL
CINEMA.
TIME—WEEK DAYS: 7, 8-45, & 10-30 p.m.

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NEXT WEEK
The First of a New Series
of Comics.
STARLIGHT
THE FUNNIEST FILM
IN THE WORLD.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.

Nov. 7th.

Khyber, Kitcat, Sydney Oct. 16.

DEPARTURE.

Nov. 8th.

Khyber, Kitcat, London

The following vessel entered for loading on Monday.

Steamer, Hanley, For Barrow-in-Furnace

The Anchor Line s. s. Circassia and the Castalla homeward bound arrived at Suez on the 6th instant.

The Anchor Line s. s. Olympia outward bound passed Perim on the 6th and is due here on Friday afternoon the 12th instant.

S. S. Khyber:—The P. and O. Company's steamer Khyber, 5,659 tons, Captain H. E. Kitcat arrived in Bombay harbour on Sunday evening from Sydney, October 16, via Melbourne, Adelaide, Freemantle and Colombo, with the Australian mails, a general cargo and passengers. She sailed on Monday for London with the outward mails the same bottom cargo and passengers.

S. S. Linga:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Linga, 951 tons, Captain H. M. Cutbush, arrived here on Sunday from Karachi with mails, a general cargo and 24 cabin and 294 deck passengers.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

C.&E. Othello ..... J. F. & Co
D.&E. Dilwara ..... M. M. & Co.
E. Cragoswald ..... Nunn ..... D. Nanji & Sons.
G Ponani ..... K. N & Co
K. Jeddah ..... Loftus ..... T. M. & Co
K. Nurani ..... Fanning ..... T. M. & Co
P. Tatyabi ..... D. Nanji & Sons
Q. Khosrau ..... Courtney ..... T. M. & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Irrawadi ..... B. S. N. Co
Indravati ..... B. S. N. Co
Sabarmati ..... B. S. N. Co
Kaveri ..... B. S. N. Co
Poniani ..... B. S. N. Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Favigana ..... Bopeso ..... Italian S. N. Co
3 Artemis ..... Gjeustin ..... W. & A. G. & Co
4 Bahrein ..... Bonvet ..... T. M. & Co
6 Alavi ..... Thomson ..... T. M. & Co
7 Clan Mackeller ..... Makepeace ..... J. F. & Co
8 Vita ..... Cammack ..... M. M. & Co
9. Maras ..... L. Ebrahimji
10.&11 Penang Maru ..... N. Y. Kaisha
14. Linga ..... M. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

3 City of Paris ..... Miller ..... K.N. & Co
4 Persia ..... Hall ..... P. & O. S. N. Co
5 Chupra ..... Morrison ..... M. M. & Co

M. W. D. D.

Joysef Agoat ..... Foheroz ..... Crocco

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Dredger Gouernador ..... A. Ashdown & Co
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Baron Fairlie ..... Macdonald ..... W. & A. G. & Co
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Roma ..... Andrea ..... Italian Mail.

EXPORTS.

Nov. 8.

BARROW IN FURNESS.

S. S. Hanley (s) 5,300 tons manganese ore James Finlay & Co.

DONGRE'S BALAMRIT.

AN UNSOLICITED TESTIMONY.

Raizada Budh Saran, S. C. G. V., M. A. S., of Health Department, Dehra Dun, writes:

"I am very glad to certify that Dongre's Balamrit is the best and reliable thing for children to improve their general health and to keep their condition well."

PRICE AS. 12. POSTAGE AS. 4.

K. T. DONGRE & Co.
GIRGAUM—BOMBAY.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(News Bureau.)

SIMLA, Nov. 8.

The storm in the Arabian Sea apparently is moving away from the west coast and in a north-westerly direction but it is not possible to locate its position accurately from the coast observation.

Scattered falls of rain have occurred on the coasts of the Peninsula and in Burma.

The principal amounts are:—Toungoo, Mandalay, Nellore one inch, Mangalore 2 inches.

No great change is forcasted.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 7th November, 1915.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.,

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.705 inches.
Temperature of Air	81.8 degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75.0 "
Dew Point	72.2 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.733 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	7.4 "
Maximum temperature of Air	87.3 "
Minimum da. do.	77.9 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NNE,WNW,SE.
Movement of Wind do. do.	111 Miles.
Fall of Rain	0.01 Inches,
Total fall during month	0.01 "
Do. do. year	77.60 "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m., of Nov. 8th	0.00 "

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock still.

		HIGH WATER.				LOW WATER.			
Day of week	Day of Month	Bombay Mean time.		Dept. on Still		Month	Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Stil
	Nov	h. m.		ft.	in.	Nov	h. m.		ft. in.
Mon.	8	m	11 21	27	11	8	m 5 23	18	1
							5 27a	18	6
Tu	9	m	0 19	30	4	9	m 6 10	18	3
			0 5a	27	8		6 10a	18	7
Wed	10	m	1 6	30	2	10	m 7 0	18	7
			0 52a	27	2		6 55a	14	3
Thur	11	m	1 54	29	8	11	m 7 56	19	1
			1 44a	26	4		7 42a	15	4
Fri.	12	m	2 45	28	10	12	m 9 2	19	7
			2 44a	25	5		8 37a	16	10
Sat.	13	m	3 43	27	11	13	m 10 25	19	7
			3 54a	24	8		9 42a	18	4
Sun	14	m	4 49	27	1	14	m 11 47	19	3
			5 10a	24	5		11 17a	19	5

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Nov.	Sunrise	Sunset
" 8 (Monday)	6h. 42m.	6h. 4m.
" 9 (Tuesday)	6h. 42m.	6h. 3m.
" 10 (Wednesday)	6h. 43m.	6h. 3m.
" 11 (Thursday)	6h. 43m.	6h. 2m.
" 12 (Friday)	6h. 44m.	6h. 2m.
" 13 (Saturday)	6h. 44m.	6h. 2m.
" 14 (Sunday)	6h. 45m.	6h. 1m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Full Moon, 1915 October 23rd. 5h 45-5m. a.m. Last Quarter, 1915 October 31st 10h. 9-9m. a.m. New Moon 1915 November 7th 1h. 22-3m. p.m., First Quarter, 1915, November 14th 4h. 33-0 a.m.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time on the 8th November 1915 was 29.0 9 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial, barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

Did you ever have a headache that simply wouldn't stop? Tried everything with no result? But not Stearns' Headache Cure. Try it next time. C-10

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(Registered under the Indian Companies' Act VI of 1882 on 21st December, 1914.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... Rs. 30,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Rs. 15,00,000

The Hon. Sir PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, K.C.I.E., CHAIRMAN.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS: 3 per cent. per annum allowed on daily balances over Rs. 500 from January to June, and 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.

DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods. Rates on application.

LOAN OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS allowed on approved securities at favourable rates.

Purchase and Sale of securities at best rates available effected WITHOUT COMMISSION.

DETAILED Rules and further particulars on application.

AUDITORS, Messrs. A. F. FERGUSON & Co., Chartered Accountants, act as weekly auditors of the Bank.

HEAD OFFICE:
Allen Building, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
S. N. POCHKHANAWALA,
Manager.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 8th November 1915, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess in lower Sind and normal or in defect elsewhere.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear in Central ... and lightly or moderately clouded Humidity is normal or in defect. Night temperature is in excess in sta... most stations in Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Temperature is in excess more particularly at night.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been ... mugao has had 0.10in and Karwar 0.29 in ... are lightly clouded. Day temperature ... defect in the area of rainfall.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are moderately clouded in south Hyderabad and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature continues in defect in the south Bombay Deccan; night temperature is in excess.

General Remarks.—The storm which passed into the Arabian Sea yesterday appears to have moved out into the sea and to have again decreased in intensity but from the observations available it is not possible to locate it. Seas continue smooth on the west coast of the Peninsula. The associated rainfall has decreased, being confined only to the south Konkan and north Malabar.

A few showers are possible on the west coast of the Peninsula.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on MONDAY, the 8th of November, 1915.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity 8 A. M.	Rainfall past 24 hours	Rainfall Total 1st June to Date	Rainfall Departure 1st June to date
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	...	...	85	...	0	—0.
Do. (7th)	79.2	63.4	85	0	0	—0.08
Jask	89.0	76.5	64	0	0	
Do. (7th)	86.5	73.5	67	0	0	0
Muskat	...	...	...	...	...	
Do. (7th)	83.6	71.9	68	0	0	—0.17
PUNJAB—						
Multan	91.1	59.8	49	0	0	0
Rawalpindi	84.6	44.4	63	0	0	—0.01
Lahore	86.8	49.6	74	0	0	0
Hissar	87.6	55.0	49	0	0	
Ambala	83.7	49.3	69	0	0	—0.25
Delhi	85.7	61.0	38	...	0	—0.04
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	89.1	58.1	33	...	0	—0.03
Mainpuri	88.4	53.9	57	...	0	—0.11
Jhansi	89.6	54.8	39	...	0	—0.06
Cawnpore	87.0	57.1	59	...	0	—0.27
Allahabad	87.6	57.4	63	...	0	—0.14
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	91.3	56.0	59	...	0	0
Karachi	84.3	66.1	89	...	0	—0.05
Ajmer	87.4	53.0	39	...	0	—0.01
Jaipur	90.5	56.1	40	...	0	—0.01
Kotah	90.6	61.0	44	...	0	0
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	93.2	60.2	40	..	0	0
Dwarka	87.3	69.6	65	..	0	0
Veraval	92.4	78.0	37	..	0	0
Rajkot	94.6	67.1	48	..	0	0
Bhavnagar Para	90.0	69.8	65	..	0	0
Surat	95.9	75.5	64	..	0	0
Ahmedabad	96.6	69.7	27	..	0	0
Deesa	96.3	59.0	29	..	0	0
Neemuch	89.0	58.0	31	..	0	0
Indore	90.1	60.3	58	..	0	—0.06
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	85.9	60.5	75	..	0	—0.16
Sangor	88.8	62.8	32	..	0	—0.08
Hoshangabad	87.6	63.6	59	..	0	—0.12
Khandwa	92.6	65.7	62	..	0	—0.14
Akola	91.8	70.5	64	..	0	—0.19
Amroati	90.0	73.6	67	..	0	—0.19
Nagpur	90.8	69.5	67	..	0	—0.41
Chanda	89.9	74.0	92	..	0.19	—0.20
Raipur	89.0	69.8	81	..	0	—0.26
KONKAN—						
Bombay	87.3	77.4	88	0.01	0.01	—0.27
Ratnagirl	87.5	74.3	74	..	0.80	—0.49
Mormugao	89.2	73.5	94	0.10	0.44	—0.04
Karwar	76.9	72.8	89	0.29	5.04	—0.25
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	86.4	67.8	81	0.02	0.08	—0.23
Ahmednagar	83.8	68.1	87	—	0.33	—0.10
Poona	83.6	70.3	79	..	0.58	—0.28
Sholapur	80.5	69.0	60	..	0.37	—0.49
Bijapur	72.3	65.2	92	..	0.94	—0.35
Aurangabad	88.0	70.5	67	..	0	—0.78
Nizamabad (Indur)	88.5	72.5	76	..	0	—0.21
Hyderabad	82.2	72.5	88	..	0.53	—0.26
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	79.0	73.0	83	2.03	2.59	—0.43
Calicut	83.8	71.7	89	0.68	0.94	—1.01
Cochin	87.2	73.7	72	..	2.41	—1.69
Colombo	85.2	73.9	92	..	6.00	—0.38
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	85.8	76.0	81	..	3.39	—1.20
Bellary	83.5	70.9	75	—	4.09	2.80
Cuddapah	87.5	76.9	73	..	3.85	2.92
Madras	88.6	76.5	93	..	2.07	—1.63
Bangalore	81.4	66.1	80	..	0	—1.16
Coimbatore	86.9	70.4	73	..	0	—0.66
Trichinopoly	92.6	75.4	69	..	0	—4.29
Negapatam	89.9	77.8	88	..	0.10	—1.20

AN ARAB MARRIAGE IN PARIS.

The marriage of Ali Ben Katab, an Arab interpreter, and Mlle. Julia Pichon, a Paris dressmaker, was celebrated on October 20, at the headquarters of the Amities Musulmanes at the corner of the Rue Le Peletier and the Boulevard des Italians. The bride, wearing a white veil over a coloured dress, and the bridegorom, in Arab costume, walked together to the door of a room fitted up as a mosque, but only the bridegroom entered it, the bride not having renounced Christianity. After the ceremony there was dancing by wounded Musulman soldiers to the monotonous strains of Arab and Kabyle flutes.

WOMEN'S INDIAN STUDY ASSOCIATION.

MEDICAL AID FOR INDIAN WOMEN.

In connection with the recent conference of women workers, the Women's Indian Study Association held a meeting at 24, Cromwell Road, S.W., in mail week.

Lady Sydenham, who presided, said that the association was established about eleven years ago with the intention of spreading among Englishwomen a better knowledge of their Indian sisters. Most of the many young Englishwomen who went to India as wives of civilians or military men had never given a thought to the life in the East which lay before them. Others, when they found that India was their destination, at once asked the question, "How can I learn about India?" If at such a turning point they could be put in the right way by an association such as the W.I.S.A., much good might be done. The association was affiliated to the National Indian Association, a much older body, which had been founded in India to promote friendly intercourse and mutual understanding between the different communities. Since the outbreak of the war both bodies had been most energetic in collecting money and comforts to send to the Indian contingents. To this end Indian ladies had worked as never before, and the common cause was drawing Indians and Europeans together as nothing else could. This year a movement had been started to train young women of leisure in England for service in India. The need was pitiful. The value of medical work by women in India could never be exaggerated. Owing to the purdah system, the death-rate among women and infants through neglect was appalling. The report of the public health officer of Bombay for 1914 stated that the infant mortality amongst the Jains exceeded 82 per cent., which terrible figure was in a very great measure due to absence of medical care. Much had been done to combat the evil. In the Bombay Presidency a Woman's Aid Society had been founded, which had opened dispensaries for women in various districts and had raised money to support a nurse and qualified lady doctor at Alibag. Similar work was being started by English ladies all over India. Twenty years ago, at Ludhiana, in the Punjab, a school of medicine for Christian women was founded, with a hospital and a hundred beds. Over a hundred former students from this institution were now at work in different parts of India. In spite, however, of all that had been accomplished, it was estimated that out of the 150,000,000 women in India not more than 3,000,000 were yet within reach of medical aid. It was clear that the increasing needs of India in this direction could not be met without the education of the Indian women themselves as doctors and nurses. The European women who devoted their lives to this work were a mere handful amongst the many millions of women and children who were crying out for help.

Dr. Bartholomew, who has had considerable experience in various parts of India, especially in Nagpur and Madras, said that the woman doctor was still regarded as something of a curiosity in Scotland, where she had been taking charge of her brother's practice to set him free for military service. Women doctors, however, were warmly welcomed in India, where the old idea that the healing art should be in the hands of women was regarded as natural. Her personal experiences in dealing with plague and smallpox proved the importance of knowledge and sympathy, but she maintained that in maternity work women were most sorely needed.

Miss Gedge, who has been working for some years in the Women's University Settlement and Hostel in Bombay, said that there were about forty Indian women students at the Grant Medical College, Bombay. She urged the imperative need of hostels for women students in India. The staff at the Bombay Settlement shared, as far as possible, the life of the students. They also visited them in their homes, and often found that work had to be performed under difficult and distracting conditions. The aim of the Settlement workers was to educate, but not to Westernise, the students, except in hygiene and sanitation.

THE RENEGADE KING.

Under present circumstances it is interesting to recall the language used by King Ferdinand of Bulgaria when he was entertained by the President of the Republic at the Elysee on June 25, 1910. He said: "France has always been the disinterested champion of the noblest causes. I and my people remember that, under difficult circumstances, she gave youthful Bulgaria great moral support. The readiness with which she recognised Bulgarian independence helped very greatly to establish our position in Europe." The King also said that he and the Queen would not forget how kindly they had been received in France. The royal memory is evidently not tenacious in some respects.

A Special Appeal on Behalf of Baby

Fed from birth on the 'Allenburys' Foods.

Naturally a Healthy Mother

should feed her own child, and no cause, save inability, should prevent her doing so. But there are many mothers who, though willing, cannot wholly or even partially, nurse their children. Either they have no milk for them, or it is poor in quality and deficient in sustenance.

The Question then arises

what food should be given to Baby. Carefully consider this highly important point. Remember, that the right food, given at the proper age will lay a sure foundation for future health and happiness. Ordinary cow's milk is totally unsuitable as a food for young infants; it is acid, contains indigestible curd and is frequently swarming with dangerous germs, especially in summer time. Farinaceous Foods must not be given, as a child under six months of age cannot digest starch.

A Satisfactory Solution

of the difficult problem of feeding children by hand is provided by using the 'Allenburys' Foods. Prepared as directed, these pure Foods closely resemble healthy mother's milk in composition, nutritive value and digestibility. They are the outcome of prolonged scientific investigation, carried out with all the resources of wide manufacturing facilities and experience.

Decide to use

the 'Allenburys' Foods. By so doing the many serious ailments which follow the use of unsuitable food will be avoided, and Baby will be equipped with sound health and strength.

The Method of Simplicity and Certainty

The 'Allenburys' Foods

MILK FOOD No. 1. From birth to 3 months. MILK FOOD No. 2. From 3 to 6 months. MALTED FOOD No. 3. From 6 months upwards.

The 'Allenburys' Rusks (Malted).

A useful addition to baby's dietary when 10 months old and after.

The 'Allenburys' Foods are made under special processes by machinery, and are entirely untouched by hand.

Write for free book "Infant Feeding and Management" 64 pages of valuable information for every mother.

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AGUE SPECIFIC.
THE SOVEREIGN REMEDY FOR
MALARIA AND FEVERS.
SOLD EVERYWHERE. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
MADON SONS & Co., Crawford Market, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL.

THE WHEAT POSITION.

Sound English wheat is now worth 50s. per quarter, says the "Statist," while red winter wheat of the new American crop is about half a crown dearer, the mean quality being about the same. Of the 8s. per quarter or thereabouts which freight with sea and war insurance are now costing, the American producer seemingly pays 5s. 6d. to secure the English outlet for his surplus, while the English consumer pays 2s. 6d. as a species of fine for neglecting his home agriculture. The price of 60s. paid for some old Canadian by millers who want a little of it for mixing purposes has been trumpeted in certain quarters; but these mild miscalculations will always, while human nature is liable to err, be recurrent. Their effect is never important and the normal values soon return. Canadian wheat for November delivery is quoted at 50s., and as its intrinsic value is quite 3s. above average English the coming crisis is really in the direction of maintaining the home product at a price encouraging the farmers to extend its culture. At the time of writing the actual sowings are going on with a good deal of briskness, and Lord Selborne's appeal to the patriotism of the agriculturist will not, we believe, be thrown away on the class.

The purely commercial side of things is also encouraging if we take a fairly long view. A period of comparative cheapness in December and January may quite conceivably follow on certain events of which we shall speak, but the fact that there are buyers of Californian new crop for prompt shipment at 55s. per quarter is significant. Owing to the profit being dependent on the cheap freight of sailing ships this wheat will not be here before February, and the price paid therefore carries us far more into the future than the New York sales for December delivery of red winter wheat, which, as the buyer will not be compelled to take the grain, are rightly treated as speculative.

There has been for the past month a ding-dong battle between "bulls" and "bears" on the New York Wheat Exchange, prices ranging 16 cents per bushel, which is 5s. 4d. on our Government quarter of 480 lb. The British markets have been singularly little concerned. For one thing, affairs of grave moment occupy the public mind, and for another, there are those events which seem ahead of us in the trade itself, and of which we have spoken as likely to entail important consequences.

The United State operators may vary between themselves as to whether they will let Great Britain have wheat at 45s. or stand out for 50s. for December delivery. New York or Chicago may cable, and without exaggeration, remarkable scenes when a "bear" or a "bull" loses confidence, and by cutting short his losses causes a market price change of a shilling per quarter in a single day on an exchange which meets daily. But in the meanwhile Canada has succeeded in harvesting in excellent weather and with scarcely any losses by frost a wheat crop which out of six export grades is grading seldom lower than No. 2. Now the surplus available for exportation is put at the remarkable total of 23 millions milling and one million poultry wheat, and Canada is accustomed to look first and last to the U. K. as the buyer of its breadstuffs. Shipping is scarce, most of it is British, and it is not impossible that contracts for Canadian wheat exports in November, December and January may be so large as to relegate the winter wheat of the United States to a subsidiary position. The French and Italian wheat buyers might prefer the American product, but that would not particularly concern our markets, which are aware that 10 million quarters are required for the Latin countries and make all their calculations on the hypothesis that the grain will reach the French and Italian buyers in due course.

The other event is the magnificent wheat promise in that most variable of wheat producers, Australia. Spurred by patriotism and, as we hear, some really eloquent speeches of local statesmen, the Australian farmer largely increased his wheat sowings as the right thing to do in war time. On the grain so sown Nature has smiled from the first, and now, within a few weeks of commencing harvest in the North, of course the warmest region under the Equator, the likelihood of a record crop is overwhelming. The area would suffice for that with an average yield per acre, and the more conservative estimates reckon that fully two bushels per acre over an average will be secured. Now Australia is as purely non-speculative as Great Britain itself. We speak of wheat growers. The crop harvested in November and December will begin to be shipped freely quite early in January, and exports will be in full flow in February. This is the uniform experience of good years. Wheat so shipped will come largely by steamers, and therefore will not linger, as does the Californian fleet. By April Australia will be saying words of weight at Mark Lane.

It is clear that the wheat position is in no way discouraging to the consumer. On the other hand, there is, happily, little reason to doubt that the British grower will be able to sell every sack of 1915 produce at a remunerative price. If he is content to watch his market, to abstain from the exchanges in crowded weeks when big cargoes are freshly in from abroad, and to deliver in the intervals of short oversea supply, he should not need to take a penny less than Lord Milner's "45s. per 480 lb." for his average samples, and he should get quite 50s. per 504 lb. for anything attaining that natural weight.

Reckoning a saleable surplus of 8½ million quarters and the price at 45s., we have a figure well on the right side of 19 millions sterling, whereas in the bad years of a recent past the home producer has had to put up with sales of 6 million quarters and only get 9 millions sterling (30s. per quarter average) for them. Reckoning that the wheat grower must make 10 millions to pay his way in peace, and that the War has put things up 25 per cent, notably labour and machinery, we still have the position restored to one of healthy, though by no means abnormal, profit on the skilled labour and capital incurred.

SMART TAILORING

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EMPIRE COTTON SUPPLY.

Any revival of normal trade after the war coming upon the reduced supplies of raw material will almost certainly produce a severe cotton famine, says Mr. John A. Todd, professor of economics at University College, Nottingham, in an article in the quarterly issue of the "Bulletin of the Imperial Institute."

Only one thing can be done to prepare the way for meeting this difficulty when it arises—namely, to arouse interest in the development of new cotton fields within the Empire, especially in India, Egypt, and the Sudan, where the work of the British Cotton-Growing Association and the International Cotton Federation has already shown the way.

Russia has shown her wisdom in developing cotton fields in Turkestan and Transcaucasia, which now supply the greater part of her large native consumption of cotton. Germany in her own sphere of influence in the Levant has produced large results. But the greatest possibilities for an immediate increase in our cotton supplies lie in India, where great improvements both in quality and quantity have been made in recent years.

Every penny that the British Empire invests now in cotton-growing, either in education or in irrigation, will be a profitable investment, and the sooner the investment is made the greater and quicker will be the return. What we shall want after the war is not merely a British Cotton-Growing Association with a capital of £500,000, but an organisation of the size of a State Department, with the combined resources of the British Empire behind it.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

Bombay, Nov. 8.

The Banks and Markets were closed to-day owing to the Devali holidays.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, Nov. 8th 4 p.m.

	Bazaar Terms.			Rail Delivery.		
Ready.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	46	0	0	6	14	6
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	45	8	0	6	14	6
Wheat, Karachi Bangla.	45	0	0	6	13	9
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi.	7	2	0	7	8	0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	7	0	0	7	6	0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore.	8	0	0	8	6	0
Linseed, Brown Bold ..	8	0	0	8	6	0
Linseed, Brown Thin ..	7	11	0	8	1	0
Teelseed, White 85-15..	43	0	0	....		
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25 ..	42	0	0	....		
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50 ..	41	0	0	....		
Teelseed, Black	38	8	0	....		
Poppyseed, White ..	7	13	0	8	5	0
Groundnuts	34	0	0	....		
Mowraseed	3	12	0	4	2	0

Forward.	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat April-May. ..	6	13	9
Linseed May	9	3	6
Teelseed White 85-15 Dec./Jan.	43	0	0
Teelseed Gajar 75-25 Dec./Jan.	42	8	0
Teelseed Gajar 50-50 Dec./Jan.	41	8	0

BALANCE OF TRADE.

NO ABNORMAL EXCESS OF EXPORTS.

The Director of Statistics has supplied the following statement of the total exports (inclusive of wheat exported on Government account) and re-exports, the total imports, to show approximately the Balance of Trade for India during the first six months of the financial years 1913, 1914 and 1915. It will be seen that unlike the United Kingdom there is no great abnormal balance of trade. The figures of merchandise and treasure exclude Government transactions and Council Bills, and Reverse Bills are also excluded:—

	Total Exports and Re-exports.	Total Imports.	Excess of Exports over Imports.
	(a) Merchandise.		
	Rs. (lakhs.)	Rs. (lakhs.)	Rs. (lakhs.)
April-September.			
1913	117.05	88.83	28.22
1914	101.35	75.10	26.25
1915	93.92	65.46	28.46
	(b) Bullion and Specie.		
April-September.			
1913	4.84	16.24	—11.40
1914	2.74	13.86	—11.12
1915	71	7.51	—6.80
	(c) Total.		
April-September.			
1913	121.89	105.07	16.82
1914	104.09	88.96	15.13
1915	94.63	72.97	21.66

That fearful taste in your mouth, mornings, when you wake up, is most likely caused by constipation. Kasagra cures constipation and leaves your mouth sweet. D-1

SAMUEL MONTAGU AND CO.'S WEEKLY REPORT.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co., writing from London on October 14th say:—

GOLD.

The external movement has been adverse to the Bank of England.

The following amounts were received by the Bank:—

Oct. 13th £747,000 in bar gold.
Oct. 13th £400,000 in foreign gold coin.
Oct. 13th £600,000 in sovereigns from abroad.

Withdrawals were made as under:—

Oct. 7th £94,000 in bar gold.
Oct. 7th £500,000 in sovereigns for Spain.
Oct. 7th £50,000 in sovereigns for Portugal.
Oct. 8th £200,000 in sovereigns for the Continent.
Oct. 8th £300,000 in bar gold.
Oct. 9th £208,000 in bar gold.
Oct. 9th £250,000 in sovereigns for the U. S. A.
Oct. 9th £200,000 in sovereigns set aside on Egyptian account.
Oct. 12th £710,000 in sovereigns for the U. S. A.
Oct. 13th £415,000 in sovereigns set aside on Egyptian account.
Oct. 13th £490,000 in bar gold.

During the week the reduction on balance amounted to £1,670,000.

The output of the Transvaal for the month of September 1915 amounts to £3,299,423, as compared with £2,982,630 in September, 1914, and £3,307,975 in August 1915.

The holdings of gold in the Treasury of the United States of America on the 31st August last were as follow:—

Cash in the Treasury $58,942,568.18.
In the Currency Trust Funds $1,260,979,669 00.
In the Gold Reserve Fund $152,983,065.71.

$1,472,905,302.89.

equalling at 49½d. the $—the nominal rate—about £303,786,000, or at the present exchange of 51d. about £313,000,000.

SILVER.

The undertone remains good.

Quite a substantial measure of support has been rendered by the English Mint, and as the Continental demand has been fairly active, the price has been inclined to advance.

There was a slight reaction of 1/16d. from 23 15/16d. (last week's closing price) on Saturday, but the fraction was regained on the Monday, and the quotation rose to 24d. on Tuesday, at which figure it has remained.

China merely dabbled in the metal, and figured slightly either as a buyer or a seller on some of the days.

The Indian Bazaars are sending no orders to this market.

An Indian Currency Return for Oct. 7th gave details in lakhs of Rupees, as follow:—

Notes in Circulation 62, 95.
Reserve in Silver Coin 36, 89.
Gold Coin and Bullion 5, 91.
Gold in England 6, 15.

The stock in Bombay consists of 7,200 bars, as compared with 7,300 last week.

No shipment has been made from San Francisco to Hongkong this week.

The "Bankers' Magazine" states that coinage reform in China is again on foot, and adds:—"Thus the new coinage, according to these reports, would be issued as follows:—In the first two years, 200 million one-dollar coins plus 80 million half-dollar coins; in the three following years 235 million 10-cents coins plus 50 millions of 5-cents coins would be made available; and in the five years following 275 million 2-cents coins, 858 million 1-cent. coins (10 cash) plus 186 million 1-cash coins would be made, these last three coins being copper."

Quotations for Bar Silver p. oz. std.

Oct. 8 23 15/16 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.
Oct. 9 23 7/8 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.
Oct. 11 23 15/16 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.
Oct. 12 24 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.
Oct. 13 24 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.
Oct. 14 24 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.

Average for the week 23.958 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.

Bank Rate 5 per cent.
Bar Gold p. oz. std. 77/9.
French Gold Coin p. oz. Nominal.
U. S. A. Gold Coin p. oz. Nominal.

The quotation to-day for cash delivery is 1/16d. above that fixed a week ago.

EAST INDIES STATION NAVAL FUND.

The following fresh subscriptions are announced by the Honorary Treasurer of the Fund:—

Balance already acknowledged, Rs. 55,613-3-3; Subscriptions from Colombo and Rangoon, 13,984-7; The Maharaja of Balrampur, Rs. 1,000; Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod (Xmas Fund), Rs. 250; Sir Benjamin Robertson, Rs. 200; Ladies Committee V. A. Assn., Raipur, Rs. 200; Collected at Etawah by R. Whitley, Esq., Rs. 141; From "Some of the Bombay Pilots" (Xmas Fund),, Rs. 140; S. Judd Esq., Karachi, Rs. 110; Collected at Aligarh by R. Whitley, Esq., Rs. 105; Messrs. W. Crowder and Co., Ld., Karachi, Rs. 100; F. G. Sly, Esq., Rs. 100; A. S. A. Westropp, Esq., Rs. 100; Sums of Rs. 10 and under collected at Karachi Gymkhana, Rs. 90; Hormusji Jewanji, Esq., Karachi, Rs. 51; R. W. Harter, Esq., Rs. 50; C. E. Randle, Esq., Rs. 50; A. Friend, Rs. 50; Messrs. Pestonji Bhicaji & Co., Rs. 50; J. Pedersen, Esq., Karachi, Rs. 50; Mrs. M. L. Browning, Rs. 50; T. J. Stephen, Esq., Karachi, Rs. 50; J. Ellinger, Esq., Karachi, Rs. 50; G. Miller, Esq., Karachi, Rs. 50; J. A. Robertson, Esq., Karachi, Rs. 50; Women's Bch. Bom. Pres. War and Relief Fund, Rs. 50; Lt.-Col. W. E. Jennings, Rs. 50; From Port Said, Rs. 30; E. H. Hardy, Esq., Rs. 30; A Friend, Rs. 30; A. S. A. Westropp, Esq., Karachi, Rs. 25; A Parsee, Karachi, Rs. 25; Major G. Macpherson, Rs. 20; Mrs. N. Griffith, Rs. 20; Messrs. Dinshaw & Co., Karachi, Rs. 20; Messrs. Burjorjee Cowasjee, Karachi, Rs. 20; Hon. Mr. Harchandrai Vishindas, Karachi, Rs. 20; Anon, Karachi, Rs. 20; Collected at Cawnpore by R. Whitley, Esq., Rs. 20; Mrs. Fosbery (Xmas Fund), Rs. 12; Gidumal Leckraj, Esq., Karachi, Rs. 10; A. O., Rs. 10; H. Strelley, Esq., Rs. 5; A. S. White, Esq., Rs. 5; J. D., Karachi, Rs. 5; and D. P. S., Rs. 5. Total Rs. 73,116-10-3.

A number of gifts in kind of various sorts have also been received from several ladies and gentlemen.

GRENADIERS' PRIVILEGE.

The Lord Mayor and the Court of Aldermen have accorded to the 1st and 2nd Battalions of the Grenadier Guards the privilege, hitherto only enjoyed by the 3rd battalion of that regiment, of marching through the City of London with fixed bayonets, drums beating, and colours flying.

A like privilege belongs to the Buffs, the 6th Battalion Royal Fusiliers, and the Royal Marines. It dates from the restoration of Charles II., in which the ancient trained bands of the City rendered such conspicuous service.

Headache every now and then? Carry Stearns' Headache Cure—easy to carry, easy to take. Clears the head in a few minutes. C-11

LOVERS' QUARRELS.

BREACH OF PROMISE DAMAGES.

An action to recover damages for alleged beach of promise was brought before Mr. Justice Avory and a Common Jury, by Miss Lilian Amy Watts, 24 years of age, the daughter of an ironmonger, living at Falcon-grove, Battersea, against Mr. Walter Francis Elliott, an officer of Customs and Excise, at Stromness. Defendant admitted the promise, but pleaded that it had been rescinded by mutual consent.

Plaintiff was represented by Mr. H. J. Wallington (instructed by Mr. H. C. H. Hanne) and the defendant by Mr. Moyses (instructed by Mr. G. Aplin Nichols).

Mr. Wallington, in his opening statement, said that plaintiff and defendant first met some eight years ago, when the lady was about 15 years of age, and the defendant a year older. They became attached to each other, and in December, 1911, after he came of age, they were formally engaged, and he gave the lady an engagement ring. Two years later defendant was transferred to Scotland, and counsel would read some of the letters which passed between them.

His lordship pointed out that it was unnecessary to read any letters written prior to Jan. 27, 1914, when the defendant said plaintiff released him from his promise. He had a great objection to love letters being read in court unnecessarily.

Mr. Wallington replied that he would not trouble the jury with many of the letters. In one of Nov. 20, 1913, defendant wrote:

"Christmas will soon be here. It is 7½ years since we first met, and just over two years since our closer union. I wonder how much longer before we shall have a happier life still."

On Dec. 8 he said:

"My darling Lily—Would you believe I am going to an exhibition of the tango at Kirkwall Town Hall? Have you ever learnt the tango yet? It is a curious kind of dance."

A few days later he wrote:

"Things are not so bad here, now that I know people, and should have a good time at Christmas and in the New Year. I would readily exchange the whole lot for a few hours with you."

On Jan. 11, 1914, the lady wrote to defendant:

"My dearest Francis—Whatever is the matter? Why haven't we written to each other for three weeks? Are you ill, or have you given me up, or what is it? My dearest, do write to me, as I am awfully miserable."

PARTIES AND DANCES.

Defendant answered:

"To tell you the honest truth, there have been parties and dances every night for the past three weeks, and there seems to have been no time. . . . It grieves me very much that I should have caused you any pain, as you know, my darling, that that is the last thing in the world I would wish to do, and I shall not forgive myself until you say you will forgive me, and love me as much as you ever did. . . . . I hope you enjoyed Christmas. I never remember having such a good time at Christmas and New Year in all my life.

It was on Jan. 27 that plaintiff sent the letter which defendant said released him from his promise to marry her. In it she said:

"Many thanks for your kind letter of the 14th. By the tone of it I see there was no need for me to have worried, but for the future I shall know."

"Well, it's a pity these parties and dances occupy so much of your time that you cannot spare a few minutes for a line to me, but other people and other things were always first, so I suppose it is nothing new.

"When you get time you will perhaps write to me again, but please do not put yourself out for me. I will drop out of your life altogether if you like, only please let me know and don't play with me. I might be dead and buried for all you are troubling lately. Have you resolved in the New Year not to write to me any more? It certainly seems so to me. . . . Would you rather be freed from your promise? I have asked you before, but have never been given a decided answer.

"Don't let me stand between you and anybody or anything else, if such is the case. Love is not to be played with, you know, and to feel that I am standing in your light is not at all a pleasant sensation, and that certainly is a feeling I have had for a long time. Well, think over my question, and write your answer. Now, for the present, good-bye."

In answer defendant wrote:

"My dear Lily—Many thanks for your letter. It was not such as I would have expected from you, and I rather resent the tone. . . . Where is the conscience or the love which makes you say that "other things and other people were always first"? It is a matter of great surprise to me that you should ask for an answer to your question. . . . Your letter was most ill-advised, and makes me feel far differently towards you to what I did before. It is by no means the first time you have written thus, and if we cannot agree better than this we had better stop before we enter on a life of unhappiness."

LITTLE TIFFS.

Plaintiff in the witness-box denied that she was constantly getting angry with the defendant and quarrelling with him.

Mr. Wallington: Did you ever intend to break off the engagement?—No.

Cross-examined. She and the defendant occasionally had little tiffs.

Mr. Moyses: That would not promise well for a lifelong companionship?

His Lordship: I am not sure about that. I do not believe in anybody who does not have a tiff. It means a complete absence of character on both sides.

Mr. Moyses (to witness): Do you dance the tango?—No; I have never learnt the tango.

In a letter to the defendant you said, "It is a jolly fine dance, for the boys do cuddle you nice and close?"—(laughter)—That was a joke.

You also said, "Stick to it, dear, and we will be able to tango together when you come home. Do you say you never learnt the tango?—I never did. I very seldom go to a dance.

In his evidence defendant stated that he regarded the engagement as having been broken off at the young lady's suggestion. His salary was now £110 a year.

Mr. Wallington: Were you ever very fond of this lady?—Once upon a time I was, till these quarrels arose.

When did you cease to love her?—After the quarrel in January, 1914.

The jury found for plaintiff, and awarded £40 damages.

THE CENSOR.

LORD SYDENHAM'S APPEAL FOR NEW SYSTEM.

The following condemnation of the Censorship by Lord Sydenham appeared in "The Times" of October 13:—

I most earnestly hope that a real effort to place the censorship on a sane and stable basis will now be forthcoming.

Wrongly conceived from the first, unintelligent, inconsistent, and inconsequent, this amazing system has wrought injury to the national cause which cannot be estimated. It has, unconsciously no doubt, misled the British people as regards the realities of the situation. It has withheld from us information of which the enemy was in full possession. It has kept back for weeks despatches which might, and ought, to have been made available to the public in a few days. It has hidden what the enemy would wish to conceal. It has caused its communications to be viewed with suspicion by our own fellow-subjects and by neutrals alike. Its operations have had the effect of creating undue optimism in some minds and alarm, perhaps exaggerated, in others.

After more than fourteen months of war entailing sacrifices without precedent, surely the time has come for Government to take our people at home and over-seas into confidence. We are not all children: we can bear bad news, if it has to be borne, and the realisation of danger will stimulate us to greater efforts and arouse the stern determination which can inspire a great nation in the hour of peril.

The grave errors of the censorship, which cannot now be wholly redeemed, are plainly traceable to the fact that the inherent characteristics of the British race have been ignored.

KNOWLEDGE OF INDIA.

Mr. S. Sankar, speaking on English ignorance of India, at University College, London, on October 18, said that Germany had established before the war a "Bureau of information" about India. Some such source of information should be established here. The India Office proved insufficient to Indian students in England. Mr. Sankar insisted that many more agricultural and horticultural experts should be sent out to India. Agriculture, the native source of wealth, had been greatly neglected by the English authorities.

Brain and body fatigue are quickly relieved by a dose of Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. It adds tone to the system and puts you where you belong. 11

ANÆMIA

(Poorness of Blood)

General Debility — Loss of Appetite, Lack of Energy — **Pallor**

Starved Nerves — Hysteria, "Nerves" — **Depression**

Overworked Heart — Breathlessness, Palpitation — **Exhaustion**

Be sure you take Iron 'Jelloids' when Anæmic. In Anæmia the whole body suffers, because the rich red blood upon which the well-being of the whole body depends is lacking. The system then becomes weakened and debilitated, the nerves are starved, the heart is overworked. The result is Lack of Energy, Depression, Paleness of Lips and Cheeks, Breathlessness and Exhaustion after slight Exertion. To remove these symptoms the blood must be enriched and strengthened—and the simplest, most pleasant and economical way to do this is to take IRON 'JELLOIDS.'

Iron 'Jelloids'

Machine Made. No Animal Fat.

enrich the blood—renew vitality

The Revd. A. J. Waldron, Vicar of Brixton, says: "I have heard "about your IRON 'JELLOIDS' from a Doctor, and have recently had occasion "to take them. I am strongly of the opinion that if the public realised the "fact that they have at hand at such a small cost such a pleasant and efficient "remedy for Anæmia, and such a splendid tonic for Nerve-strain, etc., "many a home would be happier and many a life made brighter."

A fortnight's trial (*Price 14 Annas.*) **will convince you.**

For Children, Iron 'Jelloids' No. 1 ... ... price 14 Annas & Rs. 2.
For Women, Iron 'Jelloids' No. 2 ... ... ,, 14 Annas & Rs. 2.4.
For Men, Iron 'Jelloids' (*containing Quinine*) No. 2A. ,, 14 Annas & Rs. 2.4.

Of all Principal Chemists throughout India, Burmah, Ceylon, and The East.

Manufactured only by THE 'JELLOID' Co., 205, City Rd., London, England.

EXPERIENCE VS. TROPICAL DISEASE.

ASK any "old timer" a good thing for Fever, Ague or Influenza, and he will tell you to get Batliwalla's ! ! His experience has proved that Batliwalla's beats the disease.

Ask your dealer for Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and Pills. Re. 1 each.

Batliwalla's Tonic-Pills, for pale people, is a valuable remedy in all cases of over-wrought brain work, impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption and indigestion, etc. Rs. 1-8 each.

Batliwalla's Tooth-Powder is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal," and English antiseptic drugs. Annas. 4 each.

Batliwalla's Ring-Worm Ointment cures Ring-worm, Dhobies Itch, etc., in a day. As, 4 each.

Batliwalla's Genuine Quinine Tablets of 1 gr. & 2 grs. in bottles of 100 each at As. 12 & Re. 1 per bottle. May be had of all Dealers, or of

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA, SONS & CO., LTD. Warli Laboratory, DADAR, BOMBAY.

Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, SONS & Co. Lt. Warli Laboratory, DADAR, BOMBAY

SECRET OF FRANCE'S SUCCESS

SOLDIERS WHO THINK FOR THEMSELVES.

An account of an interview with General Joffre by Mr. Owen Johnson, the American writer, is published in the current number of "Collier's Weekly."

One of the points raised by Mr. Johnson was the opposition by a certain section in the United States to the programme of defence on the principle that the discipline of military organisation undermines the spirit of democracy.

"If you have dread of military service in America," replied General Joffre, "it may be because you are looking at the German ideal rather than at the French. The distinction between the French Army and the German is a difference in the conception of the role of the soldier. The theory of the Germans is to make of the soldier a machine. They do not wish him to think for himself. By their discipline of fear they rob him of initiative and make his movements absolutely mechanical entirely subject to the will of his officer. To perpetuate this kind of feudal supremacy the officer does not converse directly with the privates, but transmits his orders through the agency of an intermediary class—sergeants and corporals.

THE SPIRIT OF FRATERNITY.

"Our discipline is not the discipline of fear. We do everything that we can to impress the necessity of this spirit of fraternity. Our soldiers are treated as intelligent human beings, capable of thinking for themselves in great crises. Every day men come from the ranks into leadership. The private soldier is an inexhaustible store from which at necessity we can replenish our staff of officers."

To the suggestion that many "well meaning but unfortunately misinformed persons in America" believed that the cause of humanity was best served by seeking an immediate peace, General Joffre answered:—

"Peace to-day would be a crime toward posterity. It would only be an armistice in which nation would continue feverishly to prepare for war. The French nation is too intelligent to deceive itself or to be deceived. We are not fighting a nation with the same ideas as our own, but a nation drunk with the idea of Imperial domination, a nation which believes that in the progress of the world there is no place for little nations.

"The decision as to whether Europe will continue as free and individual will be made in this war alone. Either we win the right now to continue democratic and peaceful, or we surrender Europe to the imposition of an Imperial idea.

"You will find, wherever you go that the French people know this. You will find them absolutely of one opinion They are prepared for anything, and they know what the issue is. We do not need to lie to our soldiers. No matter how long the war lasts, it will be fought out until we have conquered the right to leave a heritage of peace to our children."

Eighteen soldiers at the front signed a letter concerning the old Cornish woman who, having lost five sons in the war, appealed for the release of her sixth and only remaining son from the service. They express the earnest hope that the military authorities will grant the request, seeing that there are thousands of young men fit to take his place strolling about English towns in mufti.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Special Meeting of Bombay Improvement Trust Board, 4 p. m.

Mails for Seychelles, Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Zanzibar, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per steamer Dilwara will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m., instead of on Wednesday, the 10th instant, as previously intimated. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 10.

Special meeting of Bombay Municipal Corporation to express sorrow at the death of Sir P. M. Mehta.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre, 6-30 Cinema; 9-30 Bandmann Gaiety Co.

New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market. 7, 8-45 and 10-30.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Business Notcie.

All communications intended for the Editor should be addressed simply "To the Editor," and not to any member of the staff by name.

ALL BUSINESS communications (Advertisement, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER and all remittances made payable to him.

Subscribers whose copies are delayed in delivery are requested to send the covers to the Manager, previously marking thereon the date of the paper enclosed therein. By this means only can satisfactory investigation be made as to the cause of irregularity.

All new Advertisements or changes of advertisements intended for insertion in the paper must reach the Office not later than 6 p.m. on the day before publication.

Notice to Correspondents.

In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only and to have their MS. typewritten if possible.

All communications intended for publication in "The Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Unauthenticated communications are rejected as such, and are at once destroyed.

The Editor does not undertake to return rejected communications, but if a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed with the communication it will be returned, but if this be not done, the rejected letter or article is destroyed and in any case the Editor does not hold himself responsible. The Editor cannot correspond about the rejection of communications.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Corps Orders by Captain M. H. Sowerby Commanding.

Colaba, Nov. 8.

946.—Duties.

Duties for the ensuing week commencing 7th Nov. 1915.

Orderly Sergt. No. 1 Company Sergt. Spilling A. A.

Orderly Sergt. No. 2 Company Sergt. Binks R. T.

947.—Parades.

No. 1 and 2 Companies will parade outside Colaba North Battery on Tuesday 9th November at 7 a.m., for Fort Manning.

No. 1 Company will parade at the Old Head Quarters on Thursday at 7 a.m. for Rifle Drill.

(Sd.) J. DODDS, 2nd.-Lieut.,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by Lieut.-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., Commanding.

Nov. 9.

146.—Parades for the period ending 16th November 1915.

MONDAYS.

"G" Coy. at 7-15 a.m. at the Gymkhana. Parade with Arms, Musketry and Coy. drill.

"G" Coy. Recruits at 7.15 a.m. at the Gymkhana.

"C", "D" and "F" Cos. Recruits at Headquarters at 6-45 p.m.

TUESDAYS.

"B" Coy. at Headquarters at 7 a.m. Coy drill Extension, Signals and passing of orders by sections.

"A" Coy. parade at 6 p.m. at Headquarters. Fire Control.

"E" Coy. No parade.

"C" Coy. at Headquarters at 6-15 p.m. All members must attend.

"D" Coy. at Telegrah Quarters at 7 a.m. Dress.—Drill Order, Helmets, Rifles etc.

WEDNESDAYS.

"F" Coy. will parade on Wednesday at 6-15 p.m. instead of Monday.

Dress.—Drill Order, Khaki with helmets. All members must attend.

"G", "D", "E" and "F" Cos. Recruits at Headquarters at 6-15 p.m.

"B" Coy. Maxim Gun Team and signalling Class at 7 a.m. at the Cooperage.

"J" Coy. Recruits at 6.15 p.m. at Headquarters.

THURSDAYS.

"G" Coy. at 715 a.m. at the Gymkhana. Pali Hill men and others who have permission to drill in the evenings must attend. Parade with Arms, Musketry, and Coy. drill.

"J" Coy. Company parade of all Sections at 6-15 p.m. at Headquarters. Drill Order. Every man is expected to attend.

"D" Coy. at 6-15 p.m. at the Telegraph Quarters, Dress.—Drill Order, Helmets, Rifles etc.

"G" Coy. Recruits at 7-15 a.m. at the Gymkhana.

"B" Coy. Maxim Gun Team at Headquarters at 7 a.m.

"E" Coy. at Headquarters at 6-15 p.m.

FRIDAYS.

"G" and "E" Cos. Recruits at Headquarters at 7.15 a.m.

"B" Coy. at 7 a.m. Coy. Drill. Parade at Sir Richard Temple's Statue.

"C", "D" and "F" Cos. Recruits at Headquarters at 6-15 p.m.

"G" Coy. Signalling Class at 7-30 a.m. on the Cooperage.

"G" Coy. Bayonet Fighting at 7-15 a.m. at the Gymkhana. 3 men from Sections Nos. 1, 2 and 3 to be detailed and must attend.

"J" Coy. Recruits at 7.15 a.m. at Headquarters.

245.—"A" Coy. Bayonet Fighting will, if possible, be arranged for departmentally in the Liquor Shed.

198.—Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted as follows:—

"B" Coy. from Monday 8th to Sunday 14th instant both days inclusive.

"J" Coy. from Monday 15th to Sunday 21st instant both days inclusive.

Officers Commanding Companies will please detail at least 8 N. C. Officers and men daily. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m.

Reference Parade, Tuesday 9th instant:—All members of the Corps must attend this parade or report at Colaba before 10 a.m.

(Sd.) N. B. KINNEAR, Lieut.,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

BAND AT THE R. B. YACHT CLUB.

By kind permission of Lieut-Col. A. C. Owen, V.D. and Officers, the String Band of the 1st Battn., B. B. & C. I. Ry. Vols., will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. W. S. Walcott at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club this evening, commencing at 6 o'clock.

March.—La Reve Passe ..... C Helmer
Overture.—L'Espoir de L'Alsace ... Bouillon
Valse.—A Thousand Kisses ..... Joyce
Selection (Nautical) A Life on the Ocean Binding
Intermezzo.—Aeriel ..... Hume
Piccolo Solo.—Sylvia ..... Le Thoire
Tow Step.—The Wedding Glide ..... Hirsch

STRING BAND AT THE PRINCESS V. M. GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play this evening a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh, B. Mitchell Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

BAND AT LADY HARDINGE HOSPITAL.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play this evening a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh, B. Mitchell Band Master, commencing at 5 p.m.

A THEOSOPHICAL LECTURE.

Mr. Jehangir Scrabji will lecture in Gujarati at the Hall of the Theosophical Society (21, Hornby Road, Fort) this evening at 6-30 p.m., on "Is the World not meant for Human Happiness?" The lecture is open to the public, and seats will be reserved for ladies.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE RED CROSS WAR FUND.

The War Gifts Depot of the St. John Ambulance Association gratefully acknowledge the donation of £44 that is Rs. 660 received per Commander W. H. Solby Hall of S. S. Persia, being the proceeds of a concert and sports held on board in aid of the Red Cross War Fund.

WELCOME TO THE PORTUGUESE CONSUL.

Senhor Alfredo Casanova, Consul-General for Portugal in British India, arrived in Bombay last Saturday by the S. S. Roma after having enjoyed a furlough of nearly seven months in Lisbon. He was received at the Victoria Dock by a large number of prominent and other members of the Goan Community of Bombay, who gave him a hearty welcome. Senhor Casanova was garlanded and several bouquets of flowers were presented to him, the Band in attendance playing the Portuguese National Hymn. Senhor Casanova was much moved by this spontaneous demonstration and addressed a few words to those present, thanking and promising them to do everything in his power in furtherance of their interests.

FIRE IN BOMBAY.

A fire broke out early yesterday morning in a one-storeyed house, situated at Cavel, Bombay, and belonging to one Mulji Nensy, and occupied by the "Suwarna Printing Press." The Press had been closed for the last three days owing to the Diwali holidays, and nobody lived in the building. Smoke was seen issuing from the roof, from which it is surmised that somebody might have thrown a lighted cracker from one of the adjoining houses. The Municipal fire engines quickly turned up on the spot and succeeded in confining the fire to the house and also in saving the ground-floor from being destroyed. The press room, with its machines on the ground floor, was thus saved. The fire was brought under control by about 2 a.m. The building was insured with the Norwich Union for Rs. 6,000, and the printing press, which belonged to Vinayek Pandurang Gotosker, was insured for Rs. 22,000 with the Northern and the Alliance Assurance Companies. The damage is estimated at about Rs. 8,000.

MAHOMEDAN WOMAN'S SUICIDE.

SET FIRE TO HER CLOTHES.

Haloobai, aged 22, wife of one Kayan Gafoor, a Mahomedan, succumbed yesterday at the Sir J. J. Hospital to the burns she had received on Sunday night. It appeared that her husband, on returning to his house in Mahomedan Street on Sunday night, found the door of his room fastened from the inside and he also saw flames in the roof. He called his neighbours, who broke open the door, when Haloobhai was found burning. The fire was put out. Haloobai, who was severely burnt, was removed in an unconscious condition to the Hospital where she died yesterday morning.

An inquest was subsequently held on the body of the deceased. The evidence was to the effect that her husband was in poor circumstances and out of work and she was pregnant and suffered from depression. A lamp tin and a bottle of kerosene oil were found in the room, and the burner was on the cot on which she was found burning.

The jury returned a verdict of death from extensive burns self-inflicted.

FIRE ON A FRENCH STEAMER AT CALCUTTA.

CONSIDERABLE DAMAGE DONE TO CARGO.

(News Bureau.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 8.

A fire broke out yesterday on the French steamer Meinam, which was bound for Marseilles with a cargo of jute and coal. Considerable damage was done to the cargo before the fire brigade could render any assistance. The hatch-way was pinned down by bunker coal and firemen could not start operations owing to 150 tons, of coal being stacked over the affected hatch. The coal was, however, removed before the fire was extinguished. The cause of the fire is unknown. The whole cargo is covered by insurance.

DARING BURGLARY AT BANDRA.

MARWARI SHOP LOOTED BY PATHANS.

BRAVE POLICEMAN KILLED.

On Monday morning a startling rumour spread through the town of Bandra of a blood-curdling murder committed by a gang of Pathan burglars at Nowpada a Kokani village to the north of the Bandra railway station.

On enquiry it was learnt that about 3 o'clock yesterday (Monday) morning a fierce gang of about five or six Pathans broke into the shop of Anoopchand Nowlaji & Co., known to be a flourishing firm of Marwaree moneylenders, on the Khari Road, to the west of the Nowpada tank.

The burglars were armed with bludgeons and big knives. The inmates consisted of an elderly Marwaree and three boys. The Pathans pointing their knives at them warned them to be silent and to quietly hand over all their valuables. The terror-stricken victims implored the Pathans to spare their lives and that they were quite welcome to help themselves freely to whatever was available in the shop.

As the shop was being ransacked the free-booters were preoccupied removing the precious jewellery from the boxes it was kept in. Taking advantage of this circumstance one of the lads very adroitly managed to wriggle out of the shop silently and unobserved; and when at a safe distance he raised an alarm, in response to which some stalwart Purdesis promptly emerged from a neighbouring hut and presently a hue and cry was raised.

The burglars realising their game was up jumped out of the shop and at top speed began to flee for their lives, in the direction of the Khari village, and as they were being hotly pursued by the Purdesis they came in contact with a police night patrol, consisting of three Indian constables coming from the opposite direction. Finding themselves between two fires, the burglars made a desperate attempt to escape and the police had the greatest difficulty in securing a hulking big fellow, who was pinned down with the assistance of Babu Bhangwandin, a Purdesi muccadum in the service of the B. B. and C. I. Railway.

As another Pathan cut off towards Nowpada, he was chased by a plucky policeman, although the former had a knife in his hand. As they came at close quarters the policeman closed with the Pathan who made a terribly brutal attack on him, killing him on the spot. One of his hands was completely slashed off at the wrist-bone and there were numerous deep wounds all over the abdomen, chest and back, the ghastly mutilation presenting a most shocking spectacle.

The murdered policeman Babu Bhawan Salvi was quite a young man, about 26 years of age, who, it is admitted, met his death in an act of uncommon bravery. The Head Constable Joseph Caetan, also came by some very rough handling, but his case is a hopeful one.

In connection with this burglary two Pathans are in the lock-up. These were caught with their pockets crammed with their valuable booty. The police are exercising all their vigilance for the capture of the other Pathans who are still at large.

No time was lost to scour the whole town of Bandra for suspicious looking Pathan characters, and before long a large number of these was collected at the police station, which was besieged by a huge crowd who seemed to be very anxious to have a look at the men alleged to be the authors of the sensational tragedy.

Inspector Griffiths and Sub-Inspector Athavle are having a busy time over this affair. It is, however, satisfaction to hope that as two of the gang are securely in their hands the ferretting out of the rest will be greatly facilitated, and their capture will be only a question of time.

SHIKSHAN PRASARAK MANDALI

APPLICATION FOR A NEW COLLEGE RENEWED.

(News Bureau.)

POONA, Nov. 8.

The Shikshan Prasarak Mandali which applied to the Bombay University at the beginning of the year for permission to open a second grade arts college has now renewed the same application. The Mandali propose to open the college from the beginning of June, 1916, in case the necessary permission is granted, and is making arrangements accordingly.

The building intended for the college has its ground and first floor quite completed and the whole building will be practically complete by the middle of December next. Most of the apparatus necessary for the working of the first year's course in arts has been purchased and the building, above referred to, will secure adequate accommodation for the laboratory. Thus the building along with the laboratory will be completely equipped and furnished and be ready for inspection by the Syndicate by the end of December next. This building provides accommodation for two classes of the first year's course and one class of the Intermediate Art's course each class-room covering an area of 1,190 square feet, and being thus capable of holding about 125 students.

MOTOR CAR ACCIDENTS.

TWO GIRLS KILLED.

Dr. W. Nunan, Acting Coroner, held an inquest at the Coroner's Court, yesterday touching the death of Anoobai, a Hindu girl, aged about 5 years, residing with her mother at Poi Bawdi, Parel. On Sunday afternoon the deceased, who went to play in the street, was running from behind a cart that was last in a string of carts, passing along the road, when a motor car came up. It is said the driver had neither the time to stop nor the place to swerve to another side to avoid her and she was knocked down. She was picked up, placed in the same car and taken to Dr. Masina's Hospital, where she died yesterday.

Mr. P. L. Bowers, an executive-engineer, Public Works Department, said he was driving along Dadar Road towards Bombay on the day in question. As they were passing a string of bullock carts, from behind the last cart the deceased ran out. The deceased was not more than four or five yards in front of the car, which was travelling at 8 to 10 miles per hour as the traffic was dense. There was no time to pull up short or space to swerve to either side to avoid the child, which was knocked down and fell under the car. The car was stopped at once and the child was picked up and taken in the car to Dr. Masina's Hospital. The fatality was quite an accident as far as the driver was concerned and was unavoidable by him. The driver had been driving the car for a year in Bombay and two years in Poona and he had no endorsement on his license.

The jury returned a verdict of accidental death and added that the driver of the motor car was free from blame.

Dr. W. Nunan also held an inquest touching the death of Kashibai, aged about 12 years, living with her parents at Colaba.

Ramji Luxman, uncle of the deceased, said five or six persons including the deceased went to Charni Road station by train on Sunday night to go to see the Diwali illuminations. They stood under the station shed on the road side and looked out for traffic. The little girls were holding one another's hands. They were walking and two of them crossed the road. The deceased let go her hold of the hand she was holding and and ran across to join those who had gone over to the other side. Motor Car, No. 1375, was coming fast from Walkeshwar side. They cried out to the driver "stop, stop." The deceased was struck by the car, and the left front wheel passed over her. The driver blew his horn when he came near. Everybody shouted to the girl.

Mr. Bapuji D. Lam, solicitor, who was in the car, said the car was going at a moderate speed as it was raining. They heard the shouts which were however simultaneous with the collision.

Another witness said the girl ran suddenly out from behind a victoria across the road in front of the car.

The jury returned a verdict of death by the deceased being knocked down by the motor car and added that the driver was free from blame.

CEYLON SCHOOLS AND POLITICAL PROPAGANDA.

WARNING CIRCULAR BY GOVERNMENT.

(News Bureau.)

COLOMBO, Nov. 6.

The following amendment to the revised Code for Aided Schools, 1914, which will have effect from January next appeared in the "Gazette" last night:—

"14 A. Before any Government grant is paid the Department of Education will require to be satisfied that the owners, managers or teachers of the school have not associated themselves in any way with movements or societies, which are concerned in any political or social propaganda directed against Government or calculated to disturb public tranquility and excite unrest among any class of his Majesty's subjects."

CASUALTY LISTS.

(News Bureau.)

DELHI, Nov. 8.

The 81st Casualty-List from the Mediterranean gives eight Indian rank and file killed, three deaths from wounds and a number, all Indians, wounded.

LATER.

The 82nd Casualty-List from the Mediterranean gives 17 killed in 14th Sikhs, 1 in 15th Sikhs and 10 in the Burma Military Police, three deaths from wounds and a number of Indian rank-and-file killed and wounded.

LATER.

The latest casualty list gives Subadar Karbir Thappa, Jemadar Amar Singh Thappa and Havildar Chandra Singh Thappa, 1/3 Gurkhas, among killed and reports a number of Indian rank and file wounded.

Additional casualties from France show Lieut.-Col. Davidson Houston and Lieut. J H. Millegan, 58th Rifles, killed and Capt. Harcourt, 28th Punjabis, prisoners of war in Germany.

A small list from Mesopotamia gives four European and five Indian rank and file died of diseases.

TOWN-PLANNING EXHIBITION IN CALCUTTA.

(News Bureau.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 8.

It is under contemplation to hold an exhibiton in town-planning under the supervision of Professor Geddes, who has made exhaustive study of the subject with special reference to Indian circumstances and traditions. The exhibition will shortly be opened at Calcutta and will be richly furnished with plans and photographs elucidating various phases of the problem.

ANNUAL SWIMMING GALA.

CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOLS

The Cathedral Schools Swimming Club's Annual Gala took place at the Back Bay baths yesterday afternoon and proved a decided success. The entries for the various events were numerous and the competition extremely keen.

One of the school boys, McClumpha won both the open events in splendid style. The diving for both juniors and seniors were well contested whilst the greasy pole afforded considerable amusement to the spectators. Mrs. Jennings very kindly presided and gave away the prizes. Mr. P. R. Wilson, in a brief and interesting speech thanked her and those who had helped to make the evening a success, especially Mr. O. Brown the energetic secretary of the Club. Col. Jennings I.M.S., responded.

Results:—

Seniors 2 lengths (Handicap).—(1) Cowper (2) Prescott. Time 46 2/5 mins.

Juniors 2 lengths (Handicap).—(1) Brewin (2) Horne (3) Sell. 1 min. 11 secs.

Ladies (open) 1 length (Handicap).—(1) Mrs. Partridge (2) Miss Yamalie (3) Miss Hearsey.

Beginners 1 length (Handicap).—(1) Miller (2) Dart.

Championship (open) 100 yds.—McClumpha Time 67 secs.

Juniors Diving.—(1) Barnet (2) Lindberg.

Seniors Do.—Cowper and Odwell (Tie..

Boy Scouts Life Saving.—(1) McClumpha (2) Menesse.

Open 4 lengths.—(1) McClumpha (2) Meyers. Time 1 min. 47 secs.

Seniors and Juniors.—Walking the Greasy Pole (1) Horne (2) Lawless.

Ladies and Gentlemen.—Relay Race 2 lengths.—(1) Miss Horne (2) Morriss.

Undressing Race 2 lengths.—(1) Lawless (2) Meyers.

Team Race—Old Boys v. Present Boys—Won by the latter team which included Cowper, McClumpha, Prescott and Brewin.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

INSTITUTO LUSO INDIANO V. MANGALORE SPORTS UNION.

A match was played between the above teams on Sunday and resulted in a victory for the Mangalorean Sports Union by 127 runs. The M. S. U. made 172 runs, of which A. Siqueira contributed 78 (not out), including four 6's and nine 4's, and T. Castilino 39 with three 6's and three 4's. The I. L. I. only made 45, S. M. Davis contributing 24 with five 4's.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA LOAN.

RS. 4,395,000 SUBSCRIBED THROUGH POST OFFICES.

(News Bureau.)

DELHI, Nov. 8.

In a press communiqué of the 29th September last it was stated that the number of applications received through the pot offices up to that date for the 4 per cent terminable loan of 1915-16 then exceeded 2,000 and that the average amount subscribed was well over Rs. 100 each. Applications for the loan through the post offices have now been closed. They number 3,746 and the total amount applied for was Rs. 4,395,000.

TRADE OF CALCUTTA.

(News Bureau.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 8.

The arrivals by rail into Calcutta for the weeks ended the 2nd, 9th, 16th, 23rd, and 30th October, 1915 as, compared with the corresponding period of last year increased considerably in the case of the following articles:—Wheat 15,572 tons against 7,505 tons, rice 10,170 tons against 8,234, jute 102,847 against 65,598 tons, hides and skins 2,778 tons against 857 tons, and cool and coke 413,659 tons against 389,779 tons. There was however a slight decrease in tea, 3,964 tons as against 3,813 tons.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(News Bureau.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 8.

The week opened without any particular points interest. The dealings were almost limited to jute shares which were in most instances a shade weaker than on Friday last.

In coal only four transactions are reported; Raneegunge and Baraboni at steady rates, Bokaro and Ranigur are 4 annas better.

A little enquiry for tea shares is in evidence.

The miscellaneous group was quite dead.

To-day's quotations:—

Banks:—Bank of Begal 1,675.

Coal:—Bokaro Ramgur 13 1/8, 13¼; Gun Privilege Baraboni 12½; Ghusick and Muslia 14½; Ranigunge 28, 28¼.

Jute:—Alibon (pref.) 123,125; Belvedere (ord.) 235; Barnagore (ord) 88½; Clive (ord.) 85½; 85⅝; Delta (ord.) 306, Empire (ord.) 17¾, 18; Fort William (ord.) 84, 84½; Howrah (ord.) 168; Kamarhatty (ord.) 233½, 234½; Lawrence (ord.) 184, 185; Northbrook (ord.) 17, 17 1/8, 17 3/8; Soorah 131, 132.

The baled Jute Market was unchanged. Buyers Rs. 51, Sellers generally asking Rs. 52. The loose Jute Market is quiet. Buying not general. Some first class European 48 reported at Rs. 8-12 with rejections at 7. Good Native Jute 50-50 at Rs. 8.

As regards the gunny market heavy goods are steady with a firmer tendency though no great volume of business is reported. Sellers are stiffer all round.

Hessians are much firmer. Rs. 12 is the quotation for ready 9 Porters, but Rs. 13-8 has been paid for widths for Dec. buyers at Rs. 12-4 Jan. March are not getting on and Rs. 12-8 look like being paid. Eleven porters also rule firm at Rs. 17-8 near and Rs. 18 for anything off the standard Rs. 16 done Jan.-March, few sellers. Rs. 14 done July-September and November difficult to get.

FOOTBALL AT HOME.

A REMARKABLE DRAW.

LEAGUE TABLES.

Millwall played a rousing game against the Arsenal at Highbury, and once more Davis was very conspicuous for his side. He was well watched, but he evaded the attentions of his opponents very cleverly, and in a real good match, contested in vigorous style, the Millwall centre-forward was one of the most successful players.

Tottenham Hotspur only just defeated Fulham on the White Hart-lane ground, the margin being 3 goals to 1; and the result of the match between the Crystal Palace and the Queen's Park Rangers was equally close, for the Palace team scraped through by a solitary goal. In losing the match, however, the Rangers were somewhat unfortunate for on the general run of the game the visitors to Herne Hill were good value for a draw. Their failure to hold their own was all the more regrettable, from their point of view, seeing that the club is at the bottom of the Combination table, with only two points out of a possible fourteen and an adverse goal-average of more t' an two to one.

In the Lancashire section of the League the most important encounter was that at Hyde-road, where the two leading clubs, Manchester City and Oldham Athletic, were opposed. The result of a keen contest was a draw, each side being credited with two goals so that the City dropped its second point of the season. There was heavy scoring at Burnley and Bolton, but whereas the club of the former town defeated Blackpool by 5 goals to 2, the Bolton Wanderers lost to Everton by the odd goal of seven. Thus the Wanderers are still without a victory to their credit, and so, too, is Preston North End, though the latter did by no means badly in dividing points with Manchester United as the outcome of a goalless draw at Preston. Stockport County had a disagreeable surprise, for it lost on its own ground to Bury, which had occupied a comparatively lowly position in the table.

Like the Lancashire leaders, Notts County, which leads the Midland section, could do no better than divide points for Huddersfield Town shared two goals at Nottingham. Notts Forest did much better for it gained two valuable points at Hull, where the City team lost by 3 goals to 1. The two Sheffield teams played a goalless draw, so that the Wednesday club is still without a victory; but Derby County gained a much-needed success by defeating Bradford City in a heavy-scoring game, the figures being 5—2 in favour of the County. Still heavier was the total at Leeds, where the City eleven routed Barnsley to the extent of 7 goals to 1. Seeing that Barnsley had been scoring so well in previous games, the pronounced success of Leeds City was somewhat surprising. Leeds is now only one point behind Notts County, but the latter has a game in hand. Bradford lost on its own ground to Leicester Fosse, and though the score was only 2—1 it was sufficient to enable the Fosse to take third place in the list on goal average.

LEAGUE TABLE.

LONDON COMBINATION.

Positions of the Clubs to October 16th.

	Pld.	Won.	Lost.	Drn.	Goals For.	Ast.	Pts.
Chelsea	7..	5..	0..	2..	17..	6..	12
Millwall	7..	4..	1..	2..	17..	9..	10
Brentford	7..	4..	1..	2..	12..	8..	10
Crystal Palace	7..	4..	3..	0..	12..	11..	8
Arsenal	7..	3..	3..	1..	11..	10..	7
Fulham	7..	3..	3..	1..	15..	15..	7
Tottenham Hotspur	7..	2..	3..	2..	12..	12..	6
West Ham United	7..	2..	3..	2..	9..	9..	6
Watford	7..	3..	4..	0..	7..	12..	6
Crydon Common	7..	2..	4..	1..	11..	16..	5
Clapton Orient	7..	2..	4..	1..	7..	13..	5
Queen's Park R.	7..	1..	6..	0..	6..	15..	2

LANCASHIRE SECTION.

Positions of the Clubs to October 16th.

	Pld.	Won.	Lost.	Drn.	Goals For.	Ast.	Pts.
Manchester City	7..	5..	0..	2..	17..	8..	12
Burnley	7..	4..	1..	2..	28..	14..	10
Everton	7..	5..	2..	0..	22..	13..	10
Oldham Athletic	7..	4..	1..	2..	17..	13..	10
Stoke	7..	3..	1..	3..	12..	9..	9
Stockport County	7..	3..	2..	2..	12..	7..	8
Liverpool	7..	3..	1..	4..	12..	9..	8
Bury	7..	3..	3..	1..	16..	18..	7
Southport City	7..	3..	4..	0..	12..	8..	6
Rochdale	7..	2..	3..	2..	7..	13..	6
Manchester United	7..	1..	3..	3..	13..	18..	5
Blackpool	7..	2..	4..	1..	11..	17..	5
Bolton Wanderers	7..	0..	6..	1..	12..	29..	0
Preston North End	7..	0..	6..	1..	4..	19..	1

MIDLAND SECTION.

Positions of the Clubs to October 16th.

	Pld.	Won.	Lost.	Drn.	Goals For.	Ast.	Pts.
Notts County	6..	5..	0..	1..	14..	5..	11
Leeds City	7..	5..	2..	0..	20..	11..	10
Leicester Fosse	6..	3..	1..	2..	9..	5..	8
Bradford	7..	4..	3..	0..	16..	14..	8
Notts Forest	6..	3..	2..	1..	13..	11..	7
Hull City	7..	3..	3..	1..	13..	13..	7
Barnsley	7..	3..	3..	1..	15..	16..	7
Lincoln City	7..	3..	3..	1..	15..	16..	7
Bradford City	6..	3..	3..	0..	13..	12..	6
Huddersfield Town	6..	2..	2..	2..	9..	11..	6
Sheffield United	7..	2..	3..	2..	13..	14..	6
Derby County	7..	1..	4..	2..	13..	17..	4
Grimsby Town	7..	1..	4..	2..	8..	16..	4
Sheffield Wednesday	6..	0..	5..	1..	7..	17..	1

THE CENSOR AND THE PRESS CORRESPONDENTS.

Mr. Annan Bryce asked in the House of Commons on October 19, whether as a protest against new regulations some or all of the newspapers had withdrawn their correspondents from the Army.

Mr. Tennant: Reference to General Headquarters shows that no new instructions have lately been issued over and above those contained in the official regulations for Press correspondents, but further inquiry is being made into the matter. I should be surprised to learn that any newspaper correspondents have returned from the front since I have been informed that they were given an exceptionally good opportunity of witnessing a battle only a week ago.

Mr. Bryce: Mr. Frederick Palmer, the only American correspondent with our Army, has gone back to America in disgust at these new regulations.

Mr. Tennant said there must have been some misapprehension, as there had been no new regulations.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, November 9, 1915.

THE MUDDLE AT ATHENS.

There seems to be no solution so far to the hopeless muddle which reigns at Athens, or an end to the Potsdamisms of its Palace. The refusal of M. Zaimis to accept office and the inability of the King to dissolve Parliament for the second time in the course of a year, unless the Greek sovereign proposes to tear up the Constitution, have caused an absolute deadlock and reduced the supposedly responsible direction of national affairs to an abject state of *opera bouffe*. It is impossible seriously to imagine that King Constantine would adopt the attitude he has unless he felt that there were among his subjects a large and influential section who regarded the interpretation of the treaty with Servia in the same light as himself, nor is it likely that such a section is to be found chiefly in the civil population. The King has, for some unaccountable reason, gained in his country a reputation as a general and in some quarters of the Southern Peninsular it would seem that the mistaken idea exists that the Greek army could not do without him. The Kaiser in pre-war days enjoyed a similar fame but on active service his forces seem to get on without his personal direction, and would, in all probability, be better off were the Crown Prince also relegated to a purely nominal command. But the Greek King if not "the distinguished general" he was dubbed quite recently by his foremost subject, is at least an ardent militarist and, as such, the chief source of inspiration to his officers, who are not yet quite free from the intoxication of a victorious campaign, waged under King Constantine's nominal command, but which more than likely was brought to a successful issue, thanks to the Servian General Staff, and the brilliant work of General Eydoux and his able lieutenants of the French Military Mission.

It will be remembered that shortly after the signing of the Treaty of Bucharest the Hellenic sovereign went on a visit to his brother-in-law at Berlin, and dropped a bombshell on Europe by declaring that the recent victory, to the complete exclusion of Servia, was due to the training which he, the King of Greece, had received in a certain regiment of sawashbuckling Prussian Guards! Gratitude was never a strong point in Balkan character,—a fact recently emphasised by Bulgaria entering the lists against the Tsar,—and we would do well to remember that this is not the time for indulging in costly obsessions or expending sympathy and reposing trust where such sentiments are not likely to meet with their due reward. Britain had befriended Greece a half century before Bismarck arrogantly declared that "the whole Balkan Peninsular is not worth the bones of a Pommeranian grenadier." The independence of the Hellenes was inspired, led, and, to a large extent achieved, thanks to the genius and ecstatic classical enthusiasm of Lord Byron when his name was a magic word in Europe. In the cause of the Greeks that illustrious Englishman poured out his private treasure to the impoverishment of his heirs, and floated the Greek loan in London to which no one would have subscribed a farthing, owing to the reputation of the Greeks in Europe at that time, had it not been for the fact that Byron was to be the leader of the first International Expedition. When he died a French wag parodied the words of Stanhope and declared that "England had lost her greatest genius and Greece her only friend!" Since that time Britain and France and later Russia have watched over the destinies of the young kingdom with a parental eye and saved her on more than one occasion from her enemies. It seems as though the hour is at hand when it may be necessary to save her from herself.

It is impossible to find extenuating circumstances for the Hellenes. The contention that the fault for the present inaction lies with the King and not the people, an idea to which we ourselves were once inclined to subscribe, no longer holds water. When Turcophil apologists advanced the view that Turkey was not guilty of treason to the Allies, but only a rabid and small despotic clique, the opposite side lost no time in declaring that a people that could not save themselves from the criminal vagaries of cliques, were not worthy of sovereignty. The same may be applied to Greece and we would recommend the sentimental propagandists of the "greater Greece" to read, mark, learn and inwardly digest the logic of this argument before wishing to extend territorially the powers of a government that is obviously incompetent to realise and fulfil its pertinent responsibilities as they are. "What," asks a correspondent in an English contemporary, "has become of the martial spirit of the Hellenes, when there can be found quibblers within her borders to question the sacredness of a bonded treaty, rather than take up arms in its support? Is it because their merchants grow fat and listless as they draw blood money from the belligerents"? We do not know what the reasons may be, and, it is not necessary to waste time in trying to unravel the psychology of the modern Greek. Great issues are at stake, the fate of a gallant little Ally hangs in the balance, and she must be saved at all costs in the sacred name of Liberty. In that name alone Allied troops could be landed to traverse Hellenic territory. If stronger measures are rendered necessary then in the name of Liberty let them be taken.

THE WORK OF THE CORPORATION.

We published last week the review of the Administration Report of the Bombay Municipality for the year 1914-15, adopted at Wednesday's meeting of the Standing Committee. The Report is still to be discussed by the members of the Corporation, but a few salient points may be indicated and criticized. It is very gratifying that, despite the general depression caused by the prevalence of war conditions, the Standing Committee has been able to show that the financial position of the Municipality continues to be satisfactory. For though, owing to a reduction in the general tax from 10 per cent. to 9 7/8 per cent. and in the water tax from 3 3/8 per cent. to 3 per cent., a deficit of Rs. 2,48,103 had been anticipated, the actual deficit at the end of the year amounted to about forty thousand only, indicating once again, as the Standing Committee's review says, "the inherent vitality of the resources of the Municipality and also illustrating the complete sense of security inspired by the British Government even while engaged in a terrible war." The year closed with a working cash balance of about 53½ lakhs showing a decrease of about forty thousand from the balance at the opening of the year. Exclusive of Rs. 10,65,310 reserved for lapsed grants required to be renewed in 1915-16, Rs. 9,95,000 earmarked for payment to the City Improvement Trust on 1st May 1915, and Rs. 1,00,000, the minimum required to be reserved under the Municipal Act, the real unhypothecated cash balance at the close of the year stood at Rs. 31,79,835 against Rs. 33,00,293 for the preceding year. The assets of the Municipality aggregate near 10½ crores against liabilities amounting to seven crores. The income for the year amounted to nearly a crore and a quarter showing a decrease of four lakhs as compared with the preceding year. The realization from the general as well as the halalkhore taxes showed an increase. On the other hand there was a large decrease of seven lakhs in the revenue from town duties due to heavy refunds during the year, and to a partial cessation of trade and diminished imports of sugar owing to the adverse effects of the war. Receipts from water-rate as well as those from wheel-tax and tolls showed decreases. The expenditure, on the other hand, indicated an unprecedented advance of a little more than four lakhs on the outlay of Rs. 1,20,48,926 for the previous year. The demands of Fire Brigade, Public Works, Health Department, City Improvement Trust, Education and Debt principally contributed to this enhancement.

Coming to the consideration of the manner in which municipal functions have been carried out, we think it will be admitted that the work done by the Municipality generally has been eminently satisfactory. It has spared no pains to see that public safety, health and convenience receive very careful attention. We have already on a previous occasion commented on the working of the Health Department of the Municipality. As regards the performance of its other principal function of the construction, up-keep and lighting of streets, commendable energy has been shown. An important new road 60 feet wide was constructed from the B. B. and C. I. Railway Matunga Station up to Mahim Bazaar Road at a cost of about two lakhs. It has been appropriately named the Lady Hardinge Road and is one of the few magnificent thoroughfares of the city. It is satisfactory that 670 new roadside trees were planted during the year and that considerable improvement was made in the condition of existing roadside trees which have been now systematically attended to under an organised staff. In this connection it must be observed that, while much attention has been paid to improve and beautify important roads, the less important roads and by-lanes have not received sufficient care at the hands of the municipal authorities. In the matter of lighting, while successful experiments for improved methods have been made, the citizens of Bombay, thanks to the war, have still to wait for some time before permanent improvements can be introduced. They have reason, however, to congratulate themselves on the prospect of getting an increased supply of water within a couple of months. This will be due to the successful operations in the duplication of the Tansa Main. With the promised increased supply, a long-standing complaint of the majority of the citizens will be removed and we trust that they will then devote their efforts to pressing upon the Corporation; through their representatives, the urgency of giving increased attention to the housing and the educational needs of the poor. To the consideration of these subjects, however, we shall recur later.

Notes of the Day.

Action at Last.

It is eminently gratifying that the Government have at last taken drastic action against one of the group of journals in London that have so recklessly pursued a policy of publishing rumours reports and comments calculated to injure the cause of Great Britain and her allies. A lie once told in one of these papers is never abandoned. That is one of the leading principles of their campaign. The absence of Lord Kitchener from the War Office is officially explained by the announcement that he is "absent on public duty." Thereupon "The Globe" declares that he has resigned. This is officially contradicted, so "The Globe" "reasserts" it. At such a time as this there is only one way of dealing with the propagators of malignant lies of this description, and that is to deprive them of the opportunity for further mischief. It is to be hoped that the drastic action taken with "The Globe" will serve as a warning to their allies in the press. Their deductions from actual facts are dangerous enough but, if they were to be allowed to invent the facts, in the face of the most precise official denials, their power for mischief would be limitless. In the meanwhile it is interesting to learn that Lord Kitchener has been in Paris conferring with General Joffre, the French Prime Minister and the Minister for War and in on his way to the East.

President Wilson Again.

Since the collapse of the German submarine campaign President Wilson's typewriter must have been rusting for want of use and the good President himself must have found time hanging heavy on his hands, in spite of the pre-occupations of a matrimonial engagement. The decision to send a Note to Great Britain on the blockade must have brought him great relief. The Note is about as ineffective as some of those addressed to Germany, which are commonly believed by the American press,—which will believe anything,—to have won a great diplomatic victory for the United States Government. The thing that President Wilson seems to lack chiefly is a sense of humour, which is the explanation of the fact that he puts forward contentions, everyone of which can be answered either directly or indirectly not only by the position taken up by the United States in the Civil War but also by their conduct towards Germany in the present war. Perhaps the most ineffective blockade that was ever attempted was that organised by Admiral von Tirpitz, but in not a single Note to Germany did President Wilson raise the question of its ineffectiveness. Yet we have him solemnly questioning the effectiveness of the British blockade of the Baltic, when it is notorious that it has smashed the trade in contraband between Sweden and Germany, and German vessels dare not leave their ports. However, one ought not to take the United States Government too seriously when it "insists"? It has insisted so often on one thing and another and afterwards allowed the matter quietly to drop. President Wilson's warning forefinger has ceased even to be a source of amusement.

Sir James Du Boulay's Bereavement.

His many friends in Bombay will learn with regret of the bereavement suffered by Sir James du Boulay, by the death of his father the Rev. J. T Houssemayne du Boulay, which occurred in mail week at Shawford, Hants, at the age of 83. The deceased gentleman was of Huguenot ancestry, his family having come to England from France in 1751, and settled in Wiltshire. Educated at Winchester College and at Exeter College, Oxford, of which he was a scholar, he was ordained in 1860, becoming priest a year later, and in 1862, on the invitation of the late Dr. Moberly, he joined the staff of Winchester College as assistant master to open one of the tutorial houses which Dr. Moberly was establishing in order to bring the College up to date and to expand its usefulness. Mr. du Boulay remained a tutor for thirty years. Previous to going to Winchester he was fellow and tutor of Exeter College from 1854-62, and Master of the schools from 1858-60. From 1874 he was Commissary to the Bishop of Madagascar. The late Mr. du Boulay celebrated his golden wedding in February, 1910.

Late Mr. Brady Nicholson.

The news of Mr. Brady Nicholson's death will be received with deep regret by his many Bombay friends. He was an old resident of this city and had spent the best part of his sixty-seven years in the country. Mr. Brady Nicholson was a link with the past; and was associated for many years with the firm of Sir Edward Bates and Co., with Mr. James Dickson as his chief, East India merchants of the old type, and the first agents of the Hall Line of steamers soon after the Company came into being. When Sir Edward Bates and Co., retired from the Bombay trade, Mr. Nicholson started business on his own account as a broker, when his familiar form could be seen daily walking round the Fort visiting his clients, for he was a great believer in exercise for this country, and employed the assistance of a gharry as little as possible. Mr. Nicholson was amongst the first of Bombay's business men to appreciate the advantages of living out of town in the more salubrious atmosphere and quiet of a suburb, and resided at Bandra for quite a number of years, before it had attained anything like the popularity it enjoys, at present, as a residential quarter. The deceased gentleman was suffering from an attack of jaundice to which he succumbed last Sunday night at the E. G. Hospital. Mr. Nicholson was the secretary of the Bombay Club and was an extremely popular member of that institution.

Value of the Co-operative Movement.

The potentialities of the co-operative movement are not sufficiently realised. It is not merely an economic movement, but one which,—if accompanied by a wide diffusion of education,—can become a great moral force in the life of the people. The co-operative societies can serve a variety of purposes,—not the least important among them being the suppression and detection of crime. Regarding this most useful purpose the Burma Police Report for 1914 quotes an observation by the Deputy Commissioner of Tharrawaddy which is instructive:

It appears that in Tharrawaddy on more than one occasion the police have received information from men who would never have ventured to give it but for the fact that local co-operative societies existed to which they belonged. The members of a society, as the Deputy Commissioner says, can afford to defy, and even to prosecute a criminal, whereas individually they would have been afraid of reprisals.

Such influences are observable, wherever co-operative societies exist and it is evident that the working of co-operative societies can afford an indispensable and most effective aid to the police in dealing with rural crime, provided the need of seeking and encouraging that aid in the right spirit is sufficiently impressed upon the latter.

A Biography of Mr. Asquith.

Most of us are aware of the prophecy of Dr. Jowett about Mr. Asquith when the latter left Oxford that "he will get on, he is so direct,"—a prophecy that has been amply fulfilled. Yet the public are less familiar with the details of Mr. Asquith's career than those of many of other public men, Mr. Harold Spender has just written a biography of Mr. Asquith which to a great extent supplies this deficiency. While the "directness" is there, Mr. Asquith, we are assured, has "a soft and mild side":

In private his wit is always kindly and often boyish in its merriment. "They don't often catch you napping," he said to the greatest of his Chief Whips when he found him dead asleep from fatigue. He loves to sport with his children, and he is, as a rule, with those near him a thoroughly genial and hearty companion. To his intimates, indeed, he is rather the comrade than the Chief; to his family the fond and best-beloved of fathers; to his secretaries the most loyal and tolerant of masters; to his Cabinets the best of friends—quick, to praise, slow to blame, large, generous, appreciative, helpful.

Yet with all that there is the feeling of power behind and this, according to Mr. Harold Spender, is the secret of his mastery.

His Habit of Aloofness.

Though one might hardly think it, Mr. Asquith loves recreation.

He reads many novels—chiefly novels of the old-fashioned type, for he is little in love with modernism and realism in fiction. He plays auction bridge. He is still as fond of the theatre as when he was a boy. Rather late in life he took to golf, and although he does not aspire to be a mock-professional, he plays a good steady game. Although starved of sports in early life he still loves them with a true British devotion.

How then, it may be asked, may his reputation for being a remote, rather austere, figure be explained? Mr. Harold Spender thinks the explanation lies partly in his habit of aloofness:

He goes rarely into the lobbies and smoke-rooms of the House, and then passes rapidly, seeing few . . . . He loathes the more vulgar aspects of party management and organisation. It requires all the scourging of the Whips to bring him to the point of popularising himself. He is almost a Coriolanus in this matter of reserve. Being shy himself he flatters others by believing that they too object to those readings of the soul which men call familiarity. So he flies from the Treasury Bench to his private room. He has, as far as I know, never been interviewed; he cultivates no Press following.

"Still," Mr. Harold Spender concludes, "Mr. Asquith is a friendly, family, very human man."

Animals as Belligerents.

In these days of scientific warfare there are not many animals which can claim the doubtful privilege of assisting as belligerents. The horse of course is indispensable, and in the early days of the war when the Belgian army was still a mobile force, the photographs from Belgium gave oddly pathetic views of large friendly-looking dogs hauling their mitrailleuses against the German invaders. On the Italian front oxen, according to a report, were on one occasion driven against the hostile barbed-wire entanglements with the hope of breaking them down and so preparing the way for an infantry attack. But so far in all cases, the animals were the helpless and unfortunate instruments of their masters. But, if a story from Petrograd is to be believed, it gives, says the "Manchester Guardian," an instance of them as the conceivers of their own attack. In the forest of Byelovitza, in Lithuania, there is a herd of more or less wild bison—for the only European bison which are really wild dwell in the forests of the Caucasus. The Byelovitza bison, which are specially protected by the Emperors of Russia, were disturbed by a German patrol; and, with more gratitude than the Bulgarians have shown for their protectors, they entered the war at once and on the side of the Quadruple Entente. They charged the patrol, and, with eight casualties to themselves, inflicted considerable losses on the invaders. This is certainly a very interesting story and probably the only instance of a belligerent receiving unasked assistance from the animal world.

Taxation of War Profits.

It is well known that the war, while it has disorganised trade generally, has enabled many a commercial firm dealing in materials required for war and other necessary purposes to earn extraordinarily high profits. These profits have, in England, been made a source of revenue and it is interesting to learn that there is a prospect in India of the taxation of the war profits made in the jute trade. The other day "The Statesman" wrote:

'We are given to understand that the possibility of the tax on excess profits for war purposes being applied to jute concerns in India has for some time past occupied the close attention of those interested in the trade and that while few would view with any degree of equanimity the imposition of the tax on a fifty per cent. basis there is a general feeling that Government would only be acting fairly to all concerned if something were done in this direction. A well-known jute expert declared himself to be heartily in favour of the idea.'

It is possible that next year, in view of the needs of the war, the Finance Member may find it necessary to impose fresh taxation. If so, there cannot be a less objectionable or more desirable means of adding to the public revenue.

Official and Personal

Sir P. Sivaswamy Iyer, member of the Madras Executive Council leaves for Delhi to-day to be invested with the insignia of K.C.S.I.

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

LORD KITCHENER.

GOING TO THE EAST.

GERMAN POST SEIZED IN WEST

U. S. AND BLOCKADE OF GERMANY.

Lord Kitchener at the request of his colleagues has left England on a short visit to the eastern theatre of war.

Following the publication on Friday of the report that Lord Kitchener had resigned and the reassertion of the statement on Saturday the police raided the offices of the "Globe" newspaper and seized the printing plant and types.

The French in Serbia have continued their progress in the Rabrovo region.

The Montenegrins continue to repulse the enemy on the Herzegovina front.

M. Scouloudis has formed the new Greek cabinet It is believed that the Chamber will shortly be prorogued, by which a dissolution and elections will be avoided.

The French seized a German post between the Somme and the Aisne and prevented a German counter-attack by gusts of artillery fire.

The Russians have carried the second line of German trenches on the western shore of Lake Sventen.

Artillery and infantry actions continue on the Italian front in favour of the Italians.

The United States has presented a Note to Britain objecting to Britain's methods of dealing with neutral shipping, refusing to accept the blockade as being ineffective and indefensible and complaining of the obstacles to the trade of neutrals.

ARMY PROMOTIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 8.

A number of honours and promotions for services in the Dardanelles are gazetted. A K.C.M.G., has been conferred on Major-General William Douglas.

Lieut.-Colonel the Honourable H. A. Lawrence, 17th Lancers, has been promoted to be Major-General.

Promoted to Brevet rank Lieut.-Colonels, the Honourable C. G. Bruce, 6th Gurkhas; P. C. Palin, 14th Sikhs; Captain R. S. Engledue, 89th Punjabis.

The Military Cross has been conferred on Lieutenant L. E. Poynder, 6th Gurkhas and the D.S.O. on the Commoner Mr. Wedgwood.

SIKKIM RECRUITS FOR THE ARMY.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 8.

The Maharaja of Sikkim has issued orders to all zemindars in his State to collect and send him the names of all young men in Sikkim who are willing to serve in the Army. The Maharaja is expected shortly in Calcutta in order to undergo expert medical treatment. He will be absent from his capital for about a month.

LORD KITCHENER GOING TO THE EAST.

DRASTIC ACTION AGAINST A YELLOW JOURNAL.

LORD KITCHENER

GOING TO THE EAST.

SEQUEL TO THE RESIGNATION CANARD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 6.

The Press Bureau announces that Lord Kitchener at the request of his colleagues has left England on a short visit to the Eastern theatre of war.

The Press Bureau says that Lord Kitchener's resignation has already been denied but it is equally untrue that he tendered his resignation to the King or that his visit to the Eastern theatre of war betokens his resignation.

On the contrary the visit is undertaken in discharge of the duties of the Secretaryship for War, which Lord Kitchener has no intention of abandoning.

LORD KITCHENER IN PARIS.

CONFERS WITH GENERAL JOFFRE.

LONDON, Nov. 7.

Lord Kitchener has left Paris after conferring with General Joffre, M. Briand and General Gallieni.

LORD KITCHENER'S MISSION.

FRENCH PRESS APPROVAL.

LONDON, Nov. 8.

The French papers welcome Lord Kitchener's visit to the East as indicating that Great Britain and France are considering measures in order that their enemies shall find the Allies also barring, the road in the Balkans.

POLICE RAID THE "GLOBE" OFFICE.

PRINTING PLANT SEIZED.

LONDON, Nov. 7.

Following the publication on Friday of the report that Lord Kitchener had resigned and the reassertion of the statement yesterday, the police last evening raided the offices of the "Globe" newspaper and seized the printing plant and type.

"MOST DRASTIC STEP."

CONTRADICTED CANARD REPEATED.

LATER.

The seizure of the "Globe" is the most drastic official step against a daily paper since the outbreak of war.

No reason was given but it is presumed that it was the result of the "Globe's" assertion on Friday that Lord Kitchener had resigned while the paper on Saturday displayed posters with the words "Kitchener and Politicians: The "Globe" reasserts."

The police did their work in the most through fashion, seizing all copies of Friday's and Saturday's issues, cutting off the electric current for printing machines and removing stereotype plates. No arrests were made.

GERMAN SUBMARINES IN MEDITERRANEAN.

FRENCH AND ITALIAN STEAMERS SUNK.

PARIS, Nov. 7.

A communiqué says German submarines from the Atlantic passed the Straits of Gibraltar, probably on the night of the 2nd November and sank on the 4th November two French and one Italian steamer off Algeria. The crew of one French steamer is missing.

ALLEGED MANUFACTURE OF OBSOLETE EQUIPMENT.

LONDON, Nov. 4.

In the Commons, replying to Mr. Gwynne who asked whether the Government factory at Cawnpore was still making 1903 infantry bandolier and equipment which had been obsolete for years in England.

Mr. Chamberlain said he had no information but would enquire.

DEATH OF WELL-KNOWN FINANCIER

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 7.

The death of Mr. Peter A. Widener, the well-known financier is announced.

NEW GREEK CABINET.

FORMED BY M. SCOULOUDIS.

CHAMBER TO BE PROROGUED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Nov. 7.

Reuter telegraphing from Athens yesterday announced that the King had charged M. Scouloudis with the formation of a new Cabinet.

The former ministers will retain office and M. Scouloudis will be the Foreign Minister.

ATHENS, Nov. 7.

M. Scouloudis has formed the new Cabinet It is believed that the Chamber will shortly be prorogued, by which a dissolution and elections will be avoided.

NEW PREMIER'S POLICY.

VERY BENEVOLENT ATTITUDE TOWARDS ENTENTE,

LONDON, Nov. 8.

A telegram to "The Times" from Athens states that M. Scoudoulis in an interview said he proposed to observe a very benevolent attitude towards the Entente.

KING HONOURS WAR MINISTER.

A BLOW TO M. VENEZELOS' PRESTIGE.

ATHENS, Nov. 5.

It seems certain that the King is determined to keep the Zaimis cabinet in power and to dissolve Parliament but M. Zaimis does not agree on the latter point.

The King has appointed the Minister of War to be aide-de-camp and general as a mark of his appreciation of his conduct.

This has caused a painful impression among the Venezelists who regard it as a blow to their leader's prestige but who are hopeful of the results of the coming election.

CONCENTRATION OF GREEK TROOPS.

LONDON, Nov. 6.

The report of the concentration of Greek troops near Monastir is denied by Greek officers who state that the Greek Army is normally concentrated on the frontiers in accordance with the Greek plan of mobilisation.

OFFER OF CYPRUS TO GREECE.

LONDON, Nov. 5.

A telegram from Athens says that M. Venezelos has declared that Great Britain's offer of Cyprus is independent of the result of the war.

MONTENEGRIN SUCCESSES.

ENEMY REPULSED WITH HEAVY LOSS.

LONDON, Nov. 8.

Montenegrin official reports state that desperate fighting occurred on the 5th on the Herzegovina frontier. The enemy attacked repeatedly, but were repulsed with heavy losses.

The Montenegrins captured four guns, a quantity of rifles and ammunition and other valuable stores.

The Montenegrin army operating in the Sanjak of Novi Bazar has likewise captured guns and material.

FRENCH PROGRESS IN SERBIA CONTINUES

PARIS, Nov. 7.

The French in Serbia have continued their progress in the Rabrovo region.

CONSOLIDATION OF CONQUERED POSITIONS.

PARIS, Nov. 8.

A communiqué says:—

Our troops are consolidating the positions conquered in the Balkans. Violent Bulgarian attacks throughout the day at Krivolak on November 5th were repulsed.

PERSIAN FINANCE

TEHERAN, Nov. 8.

With a view to releasing funds for efficient internal administration and observance of neutral obligations, Persia has arranged with Britain and Russia for a moratorium in respect of interest and amortization of their loans, but the service of the Brit public loan of 1911 will not be affected.

GERMAN POST SEIZED

COUNTER-ATTACK AVERTED.

FIGHTING CONTINUES IN THE VOSGES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Nov. 7.

The communiqué says.—The French seized a German post between the Somme and the Oise and prevented a German counter-attack by gusts of artillery fire.

A German attack in Champagne on the east Mesnil Height was easily repulsed.

Fighting continues in the Vosges.

German aeroplanes dropped bombs on the Dunkirk district, but only injured a child.

VIOLENT ARTILLERY DUELS,

PARIS, Nov. 8.

A communiqué says:—There has been active fighting with trench engines in Belgium in the region of Hetsas and violent artillery duels throughout the day between the Somme and the Oise, particularly in the Bois de Givenchy and the environs of Tahure. One of our mines destroyed in Argonne an enemy sap full of men.

KAISER'S BITTERNESS AGAINST BRITAIN.

UNEASY ABOUT THE WESTERN SITUATION.

LONDON, Nov. 8.

A telegram from Northern France says that the Kaiser in an address to 50,000 troops at Thielt, spoke bitterly of Britain. Inferentially he betrayed some uneasiness as to the position in the West, remarking that "although important results were pending in the Balkans, it was the western front on which all eyes were turned and where the necessity for success was paramount."

BRITISH TRADE RETURNS.

POSITION IMPROVING

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE)

LONDON, Nov. 8.

A welcome feature of the Trade returns for October is that the balance of trade against the United Kingdom is reduced by one and three-quarters millions as compared with the preceding month.

Grain imports fell by half a million in value, largely owing to the shortage of supply of wheat from India and meat fell by two millions.

A feature of imports for the last ten months is an increase of nearly twenty-five million pounds in quantity and one and a half million pounds in the value of tea, of which upwards of twenty million pounds in quantity was from India.

Cotton imports increased by nearly three million sterling and rubber by half a million.

The chief increases in exports were in iron, steel, woollen and cotton goods.

STARVING FRANKFURT.

REVOLT FEARED.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 6.

The "Telegraaf" learns that people are leaving Frankfurt owing to the fear of a revolt among the starving population.

STRANDED GERMAN SUBMARINE.

CREW TO BE INTERNED IN HOLLAND

HAGUE, Nov. 7.

It is announced that the crew of the stranded German submarine will be interned because the damage is insufficient to compel her to enter Dutch waters and the condition of the sea cannot be pleaded as an excuse.

THREE MORE BELGIANS EXECUTED.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 8.

Three more Belgians have been executed in Brussels on a charge of espionage.

PLENTIFUL AUSTRALIAN WHEAT CROP

ADELAIDE, Nov. 7.

A newspaper estimates the gross yield of the wheat harvest at 28 million bushels and the surplus available for export at twenty-two and a half millions.

"SAVAGE WARFARE" IN WEST.

REMINISCENT OF PRIMEVAL DAYS.

GERMAN CORRESPONDENT ON TRENCH FIGHTING.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WARSERVICE)

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 6.

A German correspondent on the western front describes the new spirit of trench fighting which is more desperate, more virulent and crueller owing to the embitterment resulting from the great French offensive in September. Hitherto the most merciless fighting has been in Argonne where the wooded country favours savage warfare, which has produced 'Argonne type' known on the whole front. This picture of a torn and grimy fighter, reminscent of the primeval days when men fought cannibals and wild animals, is now general and the same horrible methods have been adopted on the whole line and the victory lies in hand to hand fighting, the battle swaying with thrusting, wrestling, throttling and biting, use being made of the knife bayonet, rifle-butt and spade.

Gone are the chivalrous days when hours daily were practically set apart and the French and German soldiers emerged from their trenches and exchanged chaff.

SUCCESSFUL ATTACKS ON GERMANS.

RUSSIANS CARRY SECOND LINE OF TRENCHES.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 8.

The Russians South-west of Riga successfully attacked the Germans. The Russians carried the second line of German trenches on the western shore of Lake Seventen, capturing three hundred men.

The Russians repulsed a German attack on the left bank of the Styr.

COMMANDANT OF KOVNO.

SEVERELY PUNISHED FOR NEGLIGENCE

PETROGRAD, Nov. 6.

General Grigoreff, the former commandant of Kovno, has been sentenced to fifteen years' hard labour and loss of all rights for not taking adequate measures for the defence of the fortress.

FIGHTING IN CAUCASUS.

RUSSIANS SMASH THE TURKS.

LONDON, Nov. 8.

The Russians have smashed a Turkish attempt to cross the river Artchave in the Caucasus.

M. SAZONOFF'S RESIGNATION NOT CONFIRMED

PETROGRAD, Nov. 7.

Reports were circulated that M. Sazonoff had resigned, but it appears they are unfounded.

THE AWARD OF VALOUR.

HEROES DECORATED BY THE KING.

On Oct. 5, the King listened to stories of heroic deeds recounted by heroes, when at the investiture held at Buckingham Palace he bestowed decorations on a number of officers and men for gallantry displayed at the front. The King shook hands cordially with each of the receipients and chatted with them about their respective performances.

Captain Lance Hawker, of the Royal Flying Corps and the Royal Engineers received both the Victoria Cross and the D.S.O., the former for attacking and defeating three separate enemy aeroplanes in single combat, and the latter for a successful operation in bombing a German airship shed.

Lieutenant N. D. Holbrook, R.N., was decorated with the Victoria Cross for his famous feat of taking his submarine through the Dardanelles under several parallel lines of mines and torpedoing a Turkish battleship.

Another recipient of the Victoria Cross was Commander Robinson, R.N., who in Gallipoli penetrated alone on two occasions into a Turkish gun emplacement, and each time destroyed an enemy gun.

Seaman George Sampson, R.N.R., another V.C. hero, received the reward for his gallantry when during the attempt to land men from the stranded Clyde at Gallipoli he risked his life under the enemy's fire to establish connection between the liner and a lighter.

The King also bestowed seven D.S.O.s, ten Military Crosses, four Distinguished Service Medals, and a C.B.

BLOCKADE OF GERMANY

ANOTHER AMERICAN NOTE TO BRITAIN.

SEIZURE UPON SUSPICION CONTESTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Nov. 7.

The American Note to Britain regarding the blockade complains of the restrictions to American commerce caused by the blockade. It does not contest the British figures showing an increase in American exports but maintains that the United States has a legal right to sell goods into the general stock of a neutral country. It contends moreover, that even if the goods listed as conditional contraband are destined for an enemy country through a neutral country, that fact in itself is not sufficient to justify their seizure. Therefore the United States contests seizure upon conjectional suspicion.

The Note also raises the question of effectiveness of the blockade in the Baltic. It declares that there is no better settled principle of international law than that forbidding the blockade of neutral ports.

It also declares that the Prize Courts have not afforded proper reparation for injury done to American traders, consequently the United States "must insist that Great Britain shall not adopt the policy of expediency but shall act according to the established rules of international law, the maintenance of which unimpaired is of the utmost importance to the neutrals of the future."

The Note concludes that the United States unhesitatingly champions the integrity of neutral rights, exercising always strict impartiality.

PAPERS REPLY TO PRESIDENT WILSON.

ONLY AN ADAPTATION OF AMERICAN SYSTEM.

LONDON, Nov. 8.

The press takes a strong line regarding the long expected American Note presented to Britain during the week-end, objecting to Britain's methods of dealing with neutral shipping, refusing to accept the blockade as being ineffective and indefensible and complaining of the obstacles to the trade of neutrals.

The papers regard the complaint with regard to the ineffectiveness of the blockade as unfounded, particularly in view of the achievements of the submarines in the Baltic.

On the contrary the papers point out that the methods adopted by Britain are merely an adaptation of the American system followed in the Civil War.

Regret is universally expressed at interference with the trade of neutrals but the present course is the best for all in the long run. "Germany must feel that we have her by the throat. We cannot be expected to commit suicide."

SUGAR STEAMER CATCHES FIRE.

AUSTRO-GERMAN AGENCY SUSPECTED

LONDON, Nov. 7.

The British steamer Rio Lages from New York with a cargo of sugar caught fire in the Atlantic on November 4th. and has been berthed at Halifax. The fire has been extinguished.

The officers are convinced that the fire was caused by Austrian and German stevedores who boarded the steamer and placed bombs in the hold.

The vessel was commanded by Captain Bell, formerly captain of the Thordis, the first merchant ship to sink a German submarine.

ITALIAN ARTILLERY AND INFANTRY ACTIONS.

ROME, Nov. 8.

The communiqué says artillery and infantry actions continue in our favour. The enemy has been heavily repulsed, leaving a number of prisoners in our hands.

SHOOTING TRAGEDY NEAR CALCUTTA.

ALLEGED CRIME BY A EUROPEAN WOMAN.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 8.

A shooting tragedy in which a European named D. Donaldson, Assistant Manager of the Alliance Jute Mills at Jagatdal, in the 24 Perghannas and a European woman named Mrs. Drummond, of Thistle Hotel at Chandernagore, are victims, occurred on Saturday evening at Jagatdal. It is stated that Mr. Donaldson came out of his quarters with Mrs. Drummond and at a little distance from the mills reports of shots were heard. Subsequently both were found lying on the ground with wounds in their chest. A five-chambered revolver with two blank cartridges was found near Mrs. Drummond. The wounds did not prove fatal; both have been removed to the Calcutta General Hospital.

It is alleged that Mrs. Drummond shot Mr. Donaldson and subsequently shot herself. The matter is still under enquiry and a warrant has been executed on Mrs. Drummond in the hospital, Mr. Donaldson, it is said, having made a statement.

THE LATE SIR P. M. MEHTA.

MORE PRESS TRIBUTES.

MESSAGES OF CONDOLENCE.

The "Indian Social Reformer" paying a tribute to the late Sir Pherozeshah, writes:—He was in a word, the most effective personality which India has produced for half-a-century. He was an idealist in his own way, but his ideal was always in close and direct relation to reality. His prompt rebuke of an official member who spoke lightly of Puritans in the Viceroy's Legislative Council, was as much evidence of his close familiarity with the main currents of English history as of his essentially pure spirit. Sir Pherozeshah never put on the trappings of outward piety, but that there was a deep vein of spirituality in him was shown in his first presidential address to the National Congress which he closed with a few lines from Cardinal Newman's celebrated hymn. "I do not ask to see the distant scene, one step enough for me." Sir Pherozeshah Mehta leaves behind him the rich legacy of a life devoted to the service of his country without cant or profession. May there be many men of his type in the years to come!

(News Bureau.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 8.

In a second article on the late Sir P. M. Mehta, the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" writes this morning:—"We need hardly say that it is a grave misfortune to the country that great Indian leaders like Mr. Gokhale and Sir Pherozeshah should pass away at a time when their valuable services were most needed. This succession of national calamities is calculated to depress even the boldest optimist and dismay the stoutest heart. We are getting poorer not only in money but also in men. When the few old stalwarts yet living pass away, where are the men to occupy their position?"

LUCKNOW, Nov. 8.

Commenting on the death of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta the "Advocate" says:—The beacon light is quenched in smoke and the future looms in awful gloom. We are pierced with unspeakable pain and India is drowned in melancholy misfortune. In this critical juncture Sir Pherozeshah's mellow wisdom is bound to be keenly missed.

Pandit Gokaran Misra, Secretary, People's Association, writes: "A selfless patriot he immolated his life at the altar of his motherland."

LAHORE, Nov. 8.

"H. L." believed to be Mr. Harkishen Lal, the well-known Congressman writing to the "Tribune," pays his personal tribute to the late Sir P. Mehta, in the course of which he says: He will be mourned by Hindus, Mussalmans and Parsis alike. Officials and non-officials will equally miss him. Bombayites will fell that the king of their city was dead. Others will feel that a great commander had laid down his arms. A stout heart died of heart failure. Whenever I came near him I felt a natural awe and inspite of his *bon hommie* extended to all, I felt as if I was in the presence of a master and must behave myself. I observed him keenly in all his head and face movements and followed him closely in his utterances and tried to grasp his arguments. I found him transparantly sincere, clear-headed, clear voiced, strong of convictions and always aiming at the practical and the ideal. He was therefore a statesman and not an agitator. Sir Pherozeshah Mehta will be much missed in Indian politics. Politicians are still amongst us, and to spare, but where shall we find a man to whose bidding the whole country will bow and to whom will willingly entrust the settlement of knotty problems that may be possible to settle by a compromise with the authorities? He was a real king amongst politicians.

CONDOLENCE MESSAGES.

MOSLEM LEAGUE'S TRIBUTE.

The Council of the All-India Moslem League has adopted the following Resolution. That the Council of the All-India Moslem League places on record its feeling of profound sorrow at the demise of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, one of the greatest patriots of India, whose broad sympathies, fearless courage of convictions, independence of views and nobility of character will stand as a beacon light for those to come and whose place it is difficult, if not impossible, to fill, especially at the present juncture when the fate of the political rights of the people of India is hanging in the balance.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 8.

The Bengal Provincial Congress Committee has sent the following telegram to the Hon. Mr. Samarth, Bombay:—

"Bengal Provincial Congress Committee expresses its profound sorrow at the death of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, one of the greatest and most patriotic sons of India and a born leader of men and deeply sympathises with Lady Mehta in her bereavement."

The President of the Indian Association has sent the following telegram to Lady Mehta:—

"The Indian Association's deepest sympathy in your recent bereavement. Your loss is India's loss which is irreparable. May you find consolation in the whole nation grieving with you."

MADRAS, Nov. 8.

The Madras Mahajana Sabha has sent a condolence telegram to Lady Mehta.

BERHAMPORE, Nov. 8.

The following resolutions were passed yesterday by the Ganjam District Association:—

"The Association deeply mourns the great loss the country has sustained by the death of the distinguished patriot Sir Pherozeshah Mehta whose sterling independence, renown, work in local self-government and continued endeavour to create fearless spirit in public work left a great example. His countrymen feel the death at the critical period in India's history a great void."

"The Association records immense grief in the deaths of India's great friends Sir Henry Cotton and Mr. Keir Hardie, who amidst obloquy and large hindrances strove disinterestedly to uphold India ceaselessly and succeeded in creating sympathetic atmosphere in Britain."

QUETTA, Nov. 8.

The news of Sir Pherozeshah's death cast a gloom in every house. The "Uttamna" ceremony was performed at the Parsi Fire Temple when all the Parsis assembled yesterday to offer prayers.

A condolence message was sent to Lady Mehta as follows:—

"The Parsi Anjuman assembled to mourn the loss of Sir Pherozeshah convey their deep sympathy in your sad bereavement."

The Young Men's Zoroastrian Association sent the following telegram:—

"Young Men's Zoroastrian Association, Quetta, deeply mourns the sad death of your illustrious husband. India could not afford to loose him at all at times specially like this Accept our heartfelt sympathy."

TRIVANDRUM, Nov. 8.

A special meeting of the students of the Law College was convened this evening under the presidency of the Principal, Mr. H. S. Chatfield, Bar-at-law, to do honour to the late Sir Pherozeshah Mehta. The president in a short speech referred to the deceased as one of the outstanding figures in the political life in India.

The following resolutions were then moved and passed unanimously:—

(1). That the staff and students of the Trivandrum Law College in a special meeting assembled, record their intense sorrow at the irreparable loss India has sustained by the untimely death of Sir P. M. Mehta and associate themselves with his bereaved family in their intense grief."

(2). That the president be authorized to communicate the above resolution to Lady Mehta.

(3). That the memory of the deceased be perpetuated in a fitting manner.

(4). That a committee consisting of seven persons including the president formed to concert measures to give effect to the third resolution.

BANGALORE, Nov. 8.

The news of Sir Pherozeshah's death was received here with profound sorrow, the loss being considered as a national calamity.

(From a Correspondent.)

DHULIA, Nov. 8.

A crowded meeting of the citizens of Dhulia was held to-day under the presidentship of the Hon. Mr. Upasani to place on record their deep sense of sorrow at the sad death of the Hon. Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta and to express their grateful appreciation of the invaluable and devoted services rendered by him to the country and the Empire and to sympathise with Lady Mehta and his family in their deep bereavement.

(From a Correspondent.)

MATHERAN, Nov. 7.

A representative meeting of the residents and visitors of Matheran Hill, assembled in the local library this evening, expressed their deep sense of the great loss the country has suffered by the death of Sir Pherozes'ah Mehta and sent their condolences to the family of the deceased.

The members of the Kshatriya community in a meeting held under the auspices of the Kshatriya Social Union expressed their great sorrow at the sad death of Sir Pherozeshah Metha.

The Secretary of the Union in a short speech gave a short sketch of the life of Sir Pherozeshah and then Mr. K. S. Rele, with some remarks about the loss sustained by the citizens of Bombay and by all Indians, moved the following Resolution:—

"That the members of the Kshatriya community in a meeting held under the auspices of the Kshatriya Social Union deeply mourn the great loss sustained by India at the very sad demise of the Hon. Sir Pherozeshah Merwanwanji Metha, M.A., Bar-at-law, K.C.I.E., who has rendered life-long, impartial, unselfish, and unsecterian services to the City of Bombay and to the whole of India and resolve that a letter of condolence be sent by the Secretary to Lady Metha and to the sons of the deceased sympathising with them in their very irrepairable bereavement."

The members present unanimously passed it by standing in perfect silence.

The Shriram Mophat Vachanalaya of Poona remained closed on Sunday in memory of the late Sir Pherozeshah Mehta.

ENEMY ALIENS IN MYSORE.

(News Bureau.)

BANGALORE, Nov. 7.

The Hon. the British Resident has issued the following communiqué regarding the treatment of enemy aliens in the State:—

28 German women have been interned in the Convent of the Good Shepherd, Bangalore, on condition that they take no part in the educational work, with certain reservations in regard to instruction in music and painting. The charge has been taken over by a French lady.

Arrangements are being made for repatriating two lady missionaries and one nun. Four priests and one nun, natives of Alsace-Lorraine, have been permitted to go to Pondicherry with the consent of the Governor of French establishments in India. Three male Germans and one Austrian are about to be sent for internment.

MAPILLA DISTURBANCES IN MALABAR.

COLLECTOR'S STATEMENT OF FACTS.

(News Bureau.)

CALICUT, Nov. 8.

The "West Coast Reformer" has received the following communiqué from the Collector of Malabar as regards the recent disturbances in Pandalur, Ernad Taluk, correcting misleading statements and exaggerated rumours:—

The following brief statement of facts, so far as they have been ascertained, is published for information:—On 1st November in the early morning three young Mapillas, known to be bad characters, had a quarrel with a well-to-do Mapilla in his house over some private transactions. The result of the quarrel was that they set fire to the house. One of them then left the other two ran away. His whereabouts are uncertain, but he does not seem to have been concerned in any of the rest of the affair nor is he likely to give further trouble. The other two seized some knives from the Mapilla's house and proceeded to visit the houses of three Nayars, from which they took money and jewels and more arms (not fire-arms). This took them probably about two hours. They then went along the road through Muthikode Bazaar and visited the house of the Tiyyan on the north of the road to which they set fire. Coming out they met the owner on his way back from fields and killed him with a spear. It has been stated that this Tiyyan was once converted to Muhammadanism, but so far as is known that is not correct. After murdering the Tiyyan, they went towards Nenmini Amsom and their subsequent movements are uncertain. There is some reason to believe that that afternoon they bought a gun from a Mapilla living in the west of Nenmini Amsom and then returned in the direction of Pandalur. Nothing definite is known of their movements on Tuesday, but on Tuesday night about midnight one of them was arrested more or less by chance on the road from Anankayam to Manjeri, apparently on his way to his wife's house. The other has not yet been traced. The whole affair seems to have been unpremeditated and the result rather of a sudden quarrel than of any deliberate attempt at fanatical outbreak. Its gravity is, however, enhanced by the previous history of the Amsom and the offenders, though no active sympathy with the murderers appears to have been displayed. So far, it is unsatisfactory and discreditable to the inhabitants of the Amsom that they should have allowed these youths unarmed, at least in the first instance, to do such damage to life and property and should have failed so far to give effective assistance to the authorities in tracing them out.

BROACH EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE

ENCOURAGEMENT OF FEMALE EDUCATION.

(News Bureau.)

BROACH, Nov. 8.

At the resumed sitting of the Educational Conference, Khan Saheb Syed Momuddin proposed and Mr. Abdul Kader seconded that female education must be encouraged, having regard to the Mohamedan purdan system.

The Resolution was passed unanimously.

Nawab Sadruddin Husin Khan of Baroda proposed that Zilla and Taluka Committees must be formed to encourage education and help the people in educational matters.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Kazi Esmail Porbandri and passed unanimously.

Mr. Mohamed Khan of Kalyan, Honorary Magistrate, proposed a vote of thanks to the Chairman and invited the Conference to hold its next sessions at Kalyan. Mr. Janmohamed seconded it and it was passed with acclamation.

Nawabzada Nasrullahkhan in thanking the Reception Committee the Mehmandari Committee and the Volunteer Committee, reviewed the work of the Conference and explained its utility and read a telegram from Sardar Khan Bahadur Kazi Azimuddin of Poona congratulating and wishing success to the Conference and inviting the Conference to hold its next session at Poona. He also thanked the delegates, who were 350 and had come from the different districts of the Presidency, and also the people of Broach for the trouble they had taken in attending the Conference and also thanked the press for coming down and judging the work of the Conference.

Mr. M. H. Mackba thanked Nawabzada Nasrullahkhan for the trouble he had taken for the welfare of the Mohammedans of Broach.

Prayers were then offered for the success and prosperity of the British Empire and the Conference was dissolved.

CENTRAL PROVINCES CONFERENCE.

DRAFT RESOLUTIONS.

(News Bureau.)

NAGPUR, Nov. 8.

The resolutions committee of the Central Provinces and Berar Provincial Conference met last evening at Dr. Gour's bungalow to draft the resolutions to be taken up at the ensuing sitting of the conference. Among other resolutions those on Nagpur University, Central Provinces Land Revenue Bill, the creation of a Chief Court with the assured number of Indian judges, extension of primary education, subordinate judicial reform with a definite number of district judgships being reserved for Indians, were included. There are in all 14 resolutions. The collection of funds is progressing well. Of Rs. 3,000 required about Rs. 2,000 have been collected and the remainder will be raised before the conference meets.

LAHORE CONSPIRACY CASE.

KALA SINGH CROSS-EXAMINED.

(News Bureau.)

LAHORE, Nov. 8.

The further hearing of the Lahore conspiracy case was resumed this morning.

The approver Kala Singh finished his statement. He described the gatherings held at Jhar Sahib daily in the evening at which the "Ghadr" was read out. He also detailed the arrangements made to prepare "chavis" and "gandasas" as well as the different dates fixed for the rising. His evidence on these points was similar to the deposition of the approver Natha Singh Mahant. The approver further described the gatherings at Jhar Sahib and Mound of Kairon and their proceedings, the names of those who took conspicuous part in the gatherings. He then went on to give an account of his meeting with four deserters from the army with swords and the failure to attack the Sirhuli Police Station. The deserters were sent to Jhar Sahib, where the approver advised them either to return to the army or to go somewhere else as they had been absent from their regiment for a considerable time and the Police might arrest them. The sowars replied they were determined to kill or die and were not prepared to go back. They were however arrested at Jhar Sahib. This was followed by the collapse of the movement in their district and the arrest of leading spirits, including the approver.

Cross-examined by defence counsel the witness said when brought to Amritsar from Taru Tarn he did not come with other accused nor was he produced before the Magistrate with other accused except Mangal Singh. Besides he was put up alone in a police lock-up at Amritsar where he lived for about a month and a half. During this period he did not see any accused except Ganda Singh and Mangal Singh. He did not give Rs. 200 to Natha Singh's father for return of stolen animals. He heard Natha Singh speak to Dal Singh about the rising the former expressing his willingness to come for the "Ghadr" whenever called for at the proper time. This talk took place nine or ten days before the first gathering at Jhar Sahib. He knew that Natha Sahib had been committed to the sessions for murder. Such crime was his usual business. He (approver) made his first statement to the police Taru Taran wherein he mentioned Natha Singh's name as he did in his latter statement before the magistrate. No promise of pardon had been given to him. Only the recording magistrate at Amritsar first mentioned pardon to him at the time of writing his statement. He made his statement in a narrative form without the police putting him any question. Lal Singh and Sultan Shah did not talk sedition in the presence of strangers. Lal Singh was at first to address a gathering at Jhar Sahib. He was seen by Juggar Singh at Jhar. As a retired sepoy he knew the power of the British Government but was forced to join the conspirators who threatened to kill him if he did not join. Nath Singh and Lal Singh both induced and intimidated him. He did not report the matter to the village chaukidar or the thana.

At this stage Surjan Singh, one of the absconding accused, who was arrested today near the central jail was put in the dock.

Bhai Mool Singh, late Garanthi in one of the Sikh regiments was the next witness called. He gave a short account of the attempts made to seduce troops and of the influence brought to bear to inculate seditious political views, explaining how they came to harbour revolutionary ideas and how systematic efforts were made to preach disaffection. The process of inoculation was completed by the letters of disaffected persons received from abroad and the stories which the men who went home on leave, brought back with them to the lines. Witness detailed the inflammatory contents of one of these letters. He then deposed to a sowar having told him that the 17th November, 1914, would be a memorable day in India, the day originally fixed for the rising and changed to subsequent dates. He proceeded to describe the incident of attempted desertion of some 20 or 25 sowars who were ready to desert with their arms on the night between the 27th and 28th November, 1914, from Anmir for Jhar Sahib but whom he succeeded in dissuading from carrying out the intention. Next morning however he heard that four of them had deserted one of the four returned the day after. Witness then went to Jhar Sahib to bring back the three deserters and he given an account of his visit to the Gurdwara where he went taking with him from Lachman Singh two signs for the Mahant of Gurdawara. (Bogh Singh) as a proof of his *bona fide*.

ARREST OF AN EX-PROFESSOR.

ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST.

(News Bureau.)

MYSORE, Nov. 8.

Mr. F. W. Quinton Anderson, late Professor, Maharajah's College, Mysore, was arrested at Dhanushkodi while on his way to England *via* Tuticorin, for alleged breach of trust in respect of a Ross sporting rifle, valued at Rs. 250, the property of Mr. Subramanira; Urs of Mysore. Mr. Anderson will be brought back here to answer the charge.

BHAWANIPUR DACOITY.

ONLY RS. 250 TAKEN AWAY.

(News Bureau.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 8.

In connection with the Bhawanipur dacoity case from further enquiries it appeared that the number of young men who entered the house of Bullov was three and that they were armed with revolvers and daggers. Although the people of the locality say the young men decamped with booty amounting to nearly Rs. 25,000 the authorities state that the amount stolen did not exceed Rs. 250.

ALL-INDIA NEWS IN BRIEF.

A garden fete held on Sunday afternoon at the Residency, Bangalore, proved a great success.

The Hon. J. B. Brunyate, Financial Secretary to Government of India, left Simla for Delhi yesterday.

Mr. Kavsji Rustomji, son of the late Dasturji of Surat, has been appointed his father's successor in office.

There was a successful garden party at Government House, Allahabad, yesterday evening and nearly all the prominent European and Indian citizens were present.

On the occasion of Lord Hardinge's visit to Bankipore to open the High Court in February next no address from any public body will be accepted.

The report on sanitation in Bengal for the year 1914 shows that the year was decidedly more unhealthy than the preceding year. The number of births increased slightly and the death rate rose from 29,38, to 31.57.

Mr. Justice Scott Smith and Mrs. Scott-Smith of Lahore have received a telegram from their Majesties the King and Queen expressing deep sympathy with them on the loss of their son in the service of his country.

The town-planning exhibition in Nagpur will come off about 5th January, 1916. A Municipal committee is at present engaged in the preparation of maps and other exhibits in accordance with Professor Geddes' suggestion..

News has been received by the Consulate-General of Japan that the Governor-General of the Strait Settlements has ordered all offices to be closed at two o'clock on Wednesday in celebration of the Coronation of His Imperial Majesty, the Emperor of Japan.

Miss Maude, daughter of Mr. Walker Maude, Senior Member of the Board of Revenue, Behar, is to be married to Mr. A. L. Inglis, Chairman, Patna Municipality, and Additional District Magistrate, Patna, on the 19th December next at Bankipore.

In the course of his reply to an address presented by the people of Paravoor during his visit, Dewan Bahadur Krishnan Nair, Dewan of Travancore, exhorted those who received English education to translate great books of the West to strengthen the position of the vernaculars and spread modern knowledge among their countrymen through the vernaculars.

The "Hindu" learns that the Madras Medical Council under the Medical Registration Act has resolved to remove the name of Dr. M. Krishnaswami Iyer, M.D., a distinguished medical graduate of the Madras University and a leading practitioner of Madras, from the register of medical practitioners till 1st March 1916. It is alleged that he allowed his name to be associated with a free Ayurvedic Dispensary.

The following circular letter from Mr. Bonar Law to H. E. the Governor of Ceylon has been published:—"I have the honour to inform you that his Majesty's Government have agreed to a proposal made by the Sublime Porte to the effect that the correspondence respectively of British civilians interned in Turkey and Ottoman civilians in similar circumstances in the United Kingdom, should be placed on the same basis as that of prisoners of war."

The Government of Bengal have sanctioned Rs. 30,000 by way of gratuitous relief to buy up the products of the weavers of Bankura district to afford them relief during the acute distress which is prevailing there. Bankura is well known as a silk growing district and this act of the Government has been highly appreciated by the affected people. The produce will be bought by the Government at the ordinary market rate.

INSANE POLICE OFFICER.

KILLS ONE PERSON AND SERIOUSLY INJURES ANOTHER.

(News Bureau.)

RANGOON, Nov. 8.

The village of Daiku in the Pegu district was the scene of a tragedy recently.

Police Sub-Inspector Pan Myo went insane in his quarters and started slashing himself with a "dah". On the villagers giving an alarm a party of policemen attempted to close with Pan Myo who threw his "dah" at them and then picking up an axe, attacked everyone near him. One villager had his head cut off and died soon afterwards, while a Burman Inspector of Police was seriously injured. The madman was eventually captured and disarmed by a military sepoy who crept upon him from behind.

GERMAN CROWN PRINCE'S MOTHER-IN-LAW.

The "Matin" say that the Grand Duchess Anastasia of Mecklenburg, mother of the Crown Princess of Germany, has not yet given up all hope of inducing her daughter to leave the Crown Prince.

At present it seems that the difficulty is the question of the children, who are strictly watched and guarded by the Crown Prince's employees.

The Grand Duchess, who is now living at Eze, near Beaulieu-sur-Mer, recently paid a visit to Interlaken, where she had an interview with her daughter. People in the village of Eze noticed that she started on her journey in the best of spirits, explained by the fact that she believed that the Crown Princess had now definitely decided to quit her husband, and that she had made all her arrangements accordingly. The Grand Duchess found her daughter at Interlaken alone and in tears. She had been unable to wrest her two children from those who were employed by the Imperial family to guard them. In fact, the children were prevented by force from following their mother.

The Grand Duchess, who is an open enemy of Germany and the German Court, declares she will yet succeed in her project to break her daughter's unhappy union.

SIR E. CARSON'S RESIGNATION.

STATEMENT IN THE COMMONS.

DISAGREEMENT OVER BALKAN POLICY.

In a crowded House of Commons on October 20, Sir E. Carson stated the reason why he resigned from the Government. He expressed regret for the cause of absence of the Premier and said that upon the main object of carrying on the war to the final and conclusive issue there had never been in the Cabinet, in the House or in the country any disagreement or divergence of opinion.

"The real unity the country wants," he continued, "is the steadfast union of parties to defeat our enemy and save our country. (Cheers.)

"I entirely deny that holding divergent views as to the best policy or methods to be adopted at the various theatres of war, for bringing it to a successful conclusion, is in any sense an emblem of disunion. I have seen criticisms of myself, and of my reasons for resigning, of a very petty and malicious character, attributing to me methods of a party and political character.

RIDICULOUS ASSERTIONS.

"I do not desire to deal with these ridiculous assertions more than to say, and I say it in the presence of my late colleagues, that since I entered the Cabinet I never heard one word of discussion or dispute on those party questions which divided us before the war. (Cheers.) At every Cabinet meeting I attended, we all devoted our energies, wholly and solely, to the discussion of the questions which arose in reference to the prosecution of the war.

"I also desire to say that during the whole time I have been in the Cabinet I never had any personal differences either with the Prime Minister, whose unvarying courtesy I desire to acknowledge, or with any one of my late colleagues.

"The difficulties which have arisen in the central theatre of war have created a situation which to my mind must necessarily have very far-reaching results. At the time I entered the Cabinet we were already committed to what I call the operations in Gallipoli. It is not now my intention to deal with the conception or the carrying out of those operations, but it must be plain to any observer that the new theatre of war in the Balkans creates a situation which cannot be divorced from our position on the Gallipoli Peninsula, and the statement made by the Foreign Minister appeared to me to announce a policy of the highest importance concerning our obligations in the Balkans, and involving our prestige and our honour.

UNABLE TO AGREE IN ANY RESPECT.

"That situation, with all its obligations, necessitated, in my opinion, a clearly defined, well thought out and decisive policy on the part of his Majesty's Government, and, finding myself unable to agree in any respect with what I understand was laid down as the policy approved by his Majesty's Government, I felt my presence in the Cabinet could not be of any use in the critical situation in which we are involved.

"I need hardly say I am not suggesting my views can possibly compare with those who have had much more experience, and greater wisdom, in dealing with such situations. But at the same time I held and hold the views which I have expressed very strongly, and I hope the House will believe, conscientiously and patriotically—(Cheers)—and I do not therefore think, in the circumstances, that I should be anything but a source of weakness, at the time it requires great strength and consistency.

"That is really all I can say for the moment. I ask the House to believe that in the course I have taken I have been actuated by no personal or party motives—(Cheers)—but that I have acted to the best of my ability solely in the interests of my country." (Cheers.)

Sir Edward Carson visited Buckingham Palace and was received by the King. Previously he had called at the Foreign Office and saw Sir Edward Grey.

INTRIGUES AGAINST THE DALAI LAMA.

(News Bureau.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 8.

A telegram from Kahmpong states news has been received from Lhassa to the effect that the relations between the Dalai Lama and the Tashi Lama are not very friendly.

It is reported that during the absence of the Dalai Lama in India the Tashi Lama came up to Lhassa from his monastery in Shugatse and in co-operation with the then Chinese Minister applied to the Emperor of China to be installed as the Dalai Lama in Lhassa but was not successful in his attempt. The Dalai Lama has now sent his representative Tsharung to Shigatsi to demand explanation of this and other acts committed by the Tashi Lama.

CHARGE AGAINST A BILL COLLECTOR.

(News Bureau.)

RANGOON, Nov. 8.

The Hongkong and Shanghai Bank reported to the police the disappearance of one of their Chinese bill collectors who failed to pay in Rs. 7,475. From police inquiries it appears that the man visited two Chinese firms and was paid the above sum in addition to a cheque for Rs. 14,750.

The police found the collector unconscious in his house without the money, his brother telling them that he brought him home in that state from Kokine where he was lying on the roadside.

The man on recovering his senses has been placed under arrest.

ALLIED LANDING AT SALONIKA

A "SELF-CONTAINED" EXPEDITION.

CORDIAL WELCOME BY GREEK POPULACE.

Probably the first eye-witnesses of the Anglo-French landing at Salonica to reach England are the Rev. and Mrs. A. H. Sewell, of Bishopston Vicarage, Bristol, says the "Daily Mail."

Mr. Sewell has been chaplain to the British hospital units working in Serbia since June, while his wife was engaged in military nursing. To a special representative of the "Daily Mail" Mr. and Mrs. Sewell spoke in enthusiastic terms of the "completeness, quiet, and speed" with which the Allied expedition disembarked in the harbour of Salonica and the unmistakable cordiality with which its arrival on Greek territory was welcomed by the populace.

"After leaving Belgrade at the end of September for Salonica we had our first warning of impending events in the shape of badly interrupted train service through Serbia, due to the moving of troops to counteract the menacing Bulgarian mobilisation. Arrived at Salonica on September 27 we had to wait only three days, till September 30, for a glimpse of the vanguard of the Allies—a British van-guard, consisting of Brigadier-General Hamilton (whom, of course, everybody took for Sir Ian Hamilton) and his staff, with an entourage of twenty strapping British Tommies in brand-new khaki.

"Both officers and men made themsleves as inconspicuous as possible in Salonica, their purpose evidently being to inspect the camps prepared for the landing force some two miles outside the town. On October 4 reports gained general currency that a force of 'Anglo-French troops' was already waiting in a huge fleet of transports outside the harbour. They were coming, people said, to help the Serbs checkmate the Bulgarians. There was academic discussion as to the 'ethics' of a landing on and crossing of 'neutral Greece' for such a purpose, and one heard, here and there, suggestions that it was 'what the Germans had done in Belgium,' but nowhere was even this mentioned in a tone which savoured at all of hostility to our plans. Indeed, when opinion was expressed at all, it was in terms of cordial welcome. The Greeks in their hearts despise the Bulgars, and nothing which promised to accelerate the undoing of the latter was repugnant to the people of Salonica.

"On October 5 transports actually began to arrive in the harbour proper.. They were crammed with French troops, which poured over the gang-planks on to the 'Serbian quay' in an increasing stream. The French newspapers of Salonica now published two pieces of intelligence side by side—first, that the Greek Government had lodged a 'protest' against the landing; and, secondly, that the Governor of Salonica harbour had given orders to clear it, in order that no other traffic might interfere with the comfortable disembarkation of the Allied forces! That typified the whole situation. Greece had entered formal 'complaint,' but was shutting her eye to the actual operation. It interpreted popular feeling, too, for however 'neutral' their King, Queen, Court, and Army officers may be, the hearts of the Greek people themselves beat vigorously for the Allied cause. There can be no doubt on that score.

"Thus, when the news of M. Venizelos's resignation, and the causes of it, reached Salonica on the afternoon of October 5 the public was stunned. It could not understand or account for it. It seemed at such complete variance with the spectacle unfolding itself before Salonica's own eyes. It was a thunderbolt.

"Meantime the Anglo-French landing continued. People's thoughts now were concentrated on trying to figure out how far Greeks were committed by the Allies' military measures on Greek soil. Ship after ship unloaded its cargo of men and impedimenta. The landing was so arranged that it took place within the sight of as many Salonicans as could squeeze into an area which commanded a view of the Serbian quay from a distance of perhaps 100 yards, but the troops, once disembarked, marched straight away from the town, not through it.

DRINKING WATER WANTED.

"Thus there was little occasion for "demonstrations' either pro or con. There certainly was not at any stage anything in the nature of a hostile reception. The disembarkation took place beneath a broiling sun such as London occasionally gets in mid-July, but in every detail it was carried out with the most workmanlike precision imaginable. The Allies—British troops were arriving when we left Salonica on October 7—brought with them every solitary thing an army needs to live on and fight with. They needed to ask their Greek hosts for nothing except water. Artillery, stores, horses, mules, tenting, ammunition—everything, seemingly, in great quantity and spick and span shape—was on hand, and the troops simply marched out to their encampment and made themselves at home. The camp is on a plateau-like area quite close to the beach.

"Fraternising between Tommies, *pucs-pious*, and Greek soldiers set in with little delay. There seemed to be a little more intimacy between the French contingent and the Greeks than with our men, because Greek soldiers in many cases can talk French, but not English. On the other hand, there is a great physical resemblance between the Greek soldiers and our own. Their khaki field kits are much alike and the general 'cut of their jib' is quite similar.

THE RIGHT OF WAY.

"What the Greek authorities at Salonica think of the British is sufficiently illustrated by the fact that the harbour-commander issued instructions that British orders outside and within the gulf are to be regarded as paramount. It is quite evident that our warships in and about the port have 'the right of way.'"

Mr. and Mrs. Sewell said the taste the Serbians have already had of comradeship with Admiral Troubridge and the officers and Navy men who have been on duty in and around Belgrade has made them long for still more intimate and extensive acquaintance with British fighting men. "The Serbian Army is 'fit.' Its gunnery is especially fine. When it is forced into its natural defensive positions in the mountains—if it is forced—Englishmen may be quite sure that our Serbian Allies will conduct themselves finely."

ARITHMETIC OF WAR.

SWISS CRITIC'S THEORIES.

Colonel Feyler, a well-known military critic, discusses in the "Journal de Geneve" what Americans would call the rock-bottom bases on which all calculations as to the duration and chances of the war should be founded, writes the Paris correspondent of the "Standard." His article is worth studying by all the pessimists and scaremongers who compare the single-minded direction of the enemy's plans with the necessarily slightly slower decisions of the Allies, and the lightning strokes of Germany with our deliberate parries and ripostes. But if the mills of God grind slowly they grind exceeding small, and Colonel Feyler relies on arithmetic—"which is the only thing that never changes in this world"—to prove that whatever efforts Germany and her subordinate allies may make, she can never hope to emerge victorious from the struggle. It may be true that no war has ever ended for want of combatants, but the reason is that no nation has ever pushed heroism to the point of preferring the massacre of every man to surrender.

LENGTH OF FRONT AND BATTLE WASTAGE.

In the present war the longer the fronts—or the less the troops are massed in depth—the more rapid is the disappearance of the élite. This is precisely the case with Germany. In the beginning she lost her young men, then somewhat older ones, until death began to reap the grizzled heads victory meanwhile slipping from the grasp of her decimated battalions. The Allied Powers also suffer; but each one only in proportion to his shorter line of battle, which necessarily reduces the proportion of the killed compared with that of the population. As the German army is fighting on the longest front it suffers the most rapid diminution. For three Germans killed or put out of action per kilometre and per day on a length of front of 1,200 kilometres the empire loses in one year roughly 1,300,000 men out of a population of 70,000,000, or 1-54th of the total. On a front of 1,000 kilometres Russia, with a population of 160 millions, loses only 1.160th, or three times less. On a front of 400 kilometres France, with 40 millions of inhabitants, without counting her colonial populations, loses 450,000, or 1/390th. Lastly, Great Britain, on a front of 120 kilometres, loses 1/346th of the population of the United Kingdom, exclusive of the Colonies.

If we suppose, for argument's sake, that a nation with immense moral fortitude can bear the loss of 1/30th of its population, or about 3 per cent., this being equivalent, more or less to 7 per cent., of the valid male population of over 17 years of age, Germany, on the basis of her present fronts and losses, would, or might be able to hold out for another year. France, who would, on the same basis, be the hardest hit after Germany, could last two years, and Russia and Great Britain still longer. Colonel Feyler even argues that England might considerably extend her front, and when France is worn out could take her place from the Swiss frontier to Dunkirk.

CURATE'S GERMAN WIFE.

PLAN TO SEND INFORMATION TO CERMANY ADMITTED.

A dramatic confession of attempted espionage was made by Luise Sophi Caroline Herbert, the wife of a curate, in her appeal at Durham Quarter Sessions on October 2 against the sentence of six months' imprisonment in the first division passed on her at Darlington on September 17 on charges of spying. She made inquiries about the sort and shape of shells.

Mrs. Herbert, on oath, said that she was born in India. Her father was born in Wurttemberg. She had relatives in Germany and she had written to friends there since the war through Switzerland.

Counsel: Had you the slightest intention of passing information from Darlington to Germany? The Witness: I am afraid so.

Judge Greenwell: What do you mean by that? The Witness: I would have done if I could.

Do you mean you would if you had had a chance?—Yes.

The Judge: No doubt this woman is a person of German sympathies afflicted with what Germans usually lack—conscience. She wishes to answer truly.

Counsel: She is the frankest witness I ever knew.

The Judge: She prefers to show she has German sympathy and deserves credit for that. At the same time, while here she is dangerous.

The appeal was dismissed.

The Norwegian papers of mail week state that the Nobel Prize Committee had just decided to award a prize to a great English scientist when a cable arrived stating that he had died at the front.

FIGHT AT HULLUCH.

VIVID PICTURE OF THE BATTLE

A SWIRL OF SMOKE AND FLAME.

Writing from British Headquarters, on October 14, the special correspondent of "The Times" says:—

Yesterday we attacked on a comparatively narrow front running, roughly, from a point about one-third of a mile south-west of Hulluch up to the Hohenzollern Redoubt. The attack,—in which gas was employed,—was essentially local, and, so far as I could judge, our operations were self-contained and were not supported in force by movements on the part of our Allies.

Of the aim of the attack it is, of course, impossible to speak precisely, but the gains which we made and hold—the German trenches south-west of St. Elie behind the Vermelles-Hulluch road; the south-western edge of the quarries which lie roughly midway between Hulluch and Haisnes; a trench on the north-western face of the same quarries; the main trench of the Hohenzollern Redoubt—indicate clearly enough the general scope of the operations. We have straightened out an appreciable portion of our lines where they were still faced by a slight German salient and we are continuing the difficult task of ejecting the enemy from those specially constructed strong places which we failed to overwhelm entirely in the first flush of our victorious advance. The work is by no means finished yet, even along this narrow sector of the front. The Germans hold Fosse 8, and are still in two communication trenches between the Redoubt and the quarries mentioned above.

SHATTERED VILLAGES.

Modern battles, it has been said, are not so much pictures for the eyes as assaults upon the ear. That, of course, is true in so far as you never, or only very rarely, see large bodies of troops advancing in serried ranks towards their opponents; but there are occasions, and yesterday was one of them, when you can see spectacles infinitely grander and infinitely more awe-inspiring than the confused "scrum" of two hosts engaged in a hand-to-hand struggle. From midday yesterday until late in the afternoon I had, first from an advanced ridge in the centre of the battle, and subsequently from a lofty slag-heap, such an opportunity of watching the operations as cannot easily recur. The conditions were all in a spectator's favour. The thick Scotch mist and drizzling rain with which the morning had broken raw and chill gradually gave way to a perfect October day, and in the clear, warm sunlight every detail of the battlefield and far beyond it lay open under my glasses.

The topography of this "Black Country" has been so often described that no detailed picture of it from me can add anything material to what is already common knowledge. Away on the right, hiding the western spurs of the Souchez ridge, lay Grenay and Loos and the outskirts of Lens, grimy, blank, and desolate save where, in the middle of Liévin, a column of bright and smokeless flames leaping up over the horizon showed that the fire which broke out there two days ago was still raging with undiminished fury. In the near and middle foreground lay the villages of Mazingarbe, Vermelles, and Le Rutoire, blotches of shattered little red-roofed cottages straggling their battered rows amidst the shell-riven trees. Further away, and at times dim in a low bank of haze, rose the lofty chimney factories and the eternal slag-heaps of Hulluch and Haisnes, and away again to the north-west the dim outlines of La Bassée. All these towns and villages are equally unlovely, and their squalor is not relieved even by the surrounding open stubble fields and huge cabbage patches upon the edges of which rise up all the paraphernalia of mining machinery and the dirty slag-heaps, with their little trolleys running jerkily along the wire railways like the figures at the end of a shooting gallery.

THE GAS CLOUD.

Into the midst of this still and ugly countryside hell was suddenly turned loose. The effects of the few ranging shots had been transmitted by the airplanes that flew backwards and forwards over our heads, or by the observation balloons that hung motionless far in our rear, and then, in a flash, the fire of our concentrated guns was poured in upon that narrow section of the German lines. Away on my extreme left an especially dense cloud of smoke, pure white on top, and strangely tinted with red and green below, showed where we had loosed our gas attack in the direction of the Hohenzollern Redoubt, and where we were now endeavouring to retaliate upon the Germans for their use of this poisonous weapon. A cloud, perhaps half a mile broad, and varying considerably in height at different places, it drifted steadily towards the enemy's lines and muffled them in a thick embrace. But this cloud soon became almost indistinguishable from the other pillars of smoke that leaped up from the ground and blended in one vast canopy in the air. At times it was easy enough to distinguish between the different

Damnations,

One sure, if the other fails,

which we were hurling remorselessly into our enemy's midst and which his guns were belching back upon our lines. You could see the ordinary fleecy white puffs of common shrapnel; the dirty black explosions of a "coal-box"; the green or pinky tinges of some asphyxiating shells; the dazzling burst of a big projectile followed by an uprising cascade of flames and sparks that sank down again like a pyrotechnic display of "golden rain."

At times, again, you could see the flash of one of our guns, and mark the individual explosion of the shell, and even, in rare instances, see a segment of some building in Hulluch suddenly crumble away into nothing before your eyes. Again, at other times, all the enemy's positions were blotted out by the swirling jumble of smoke and flame and up-churned trenches and buildings, and when, at last, Hulluch again showed through the cloud, even its ugly towers took on some of the misty graciousness of a Turner water-colour.

For two hours or more this infernal pandemonium raged without a second's intermission. For a short time we, as the attackers, almost monopolized the firing, but the Germans were very quick to reply, and the battle had not been in progress more than a few minutes before their shells were bursting over our trenches, ripping the roofs off the houses in Vermelles and Philosophe, setting up a huge fire on the outskirts of Vermelles, and sweeping every facet of the slag heaps just behind our lines which might conceivably be used by us as observing stations.

I was not present at the great bombardment on the 25th of last month, but I am told that yesterday's fire, though nothing like so protracted, was almost equally intense. And that perhaps is a fact which is not without significance. Bombarding, like morphine taking, is a habit which tends to grow progressively stronger. What was thought to be a sufficiently deadly dose a year ago on the Aisne would not be considered adequate to-day, and so all the belligerents clamour ever for more guns and more ammunition. One proof of the intensity (and accuracy) of the German shell fire is that, though we captured about 1,000 yards of trench to the south and west of Hulluch, we were driven out of them again within a comparatively short space of time.

PEACE AND WAR CONTRASTS.

Towards the middle of the afternoon the fire on both sides died down somewhat, and when, after a belated luncheon, we clambered up to the top of slag heap, we got a wonderful picture of the countryside just behind the actual battlefield. Away in the middle distance were the fitful flashes of our guns, now revealing their presence for the fraction of a second by a single streak of flame, now darting out the four tongues of fire that told us that there was a whole battery on that blank-looking stretch of ground. So clear was the atmosphere that I could even see the bright tinsel-looking balls which the German airplanes were dropping to indicate to their friends the presence of our guns and reserves scattered wide over that monotonous landscape.

To one side of us a road was suddenly churned up into clouds of dust and we saw a long convoy of motor lorries going up with further supplies of ammunition. Swiftly they hurried off into a village, and then, with the briefest of halts, came trundling back in our direction along another road. Along another of the many roads slowly plodded the empty horse wagons of a field battery; by yet another route were the ambulance cars rushing up to the field dressing stations.

Only a couple of miles or so away, where the actual engagement was being fought out, the soldiers were either invisible or were just seen for a few occasional seconds during their short rushes forward. But here, at our feet, amidst the phlegmatic peasants, men, women, and children, working away at their daily task, and amidst the groups of grimy miners trudging homewards from their pits, were hundreds of our men openly engaged upon the thousand and one duties, the successful and uninterrupted performance of which meant everything to their invisible comrades up yonder.

No one man, and least of all the infantryman, actually engaged, sees the whole of a modern battle, but, with the possible exception of our airmen, I must have seen yesterday practically everything that could be seen by a civilian observer (bound by the necessary military restrictions) of an engagement complete in itself.

Such, then, was the setting; into this setting I hope, in the course of the next few days, to fit an account of the actual experiences of the troops engaged.

WORKERS' SHARE IN VICTORY.

GENERAL JOFFRE'S TRIBUTE TO THE SHELLMAKERS.

The following is the text of Order of the Day, dated September 23, issued by General Joffre, before the great attack in Champagne:—

Soldiers of the Republic,—

After months of waiting, which have enabled us to add to our strength and resources while the adversary has been using up his own, the time has come to attack so as to conquer and to add new pages of glory to those of the Marne, Flanders, the Vosges and Arras.

Behind a hurricane of iron and fire, let loose through the labour of the French factories in which your brethren have toiled day and night for us, you will attack all together, in close union with the armies of our Allies.

Your dash will be irresistible. It will carry you right up to the adversary's batteries and beyond the fortified lines he is holding against you.

You will give him no respite until victory has been achieved.

Forward boldly for the deliverance of the soil of the Fatherland and the triumph of right and justice.

J. JOFFRE.

After the victory, the following Order of the Day, dated October 3, was read to the troops:—

The Commander-in-Chief expresses to the troops under his orders, his deep satisfaction at the results obtained, up to the present, by the attacks.

Twenty-five thousand prisoners, 350 officers, 150 guns, and material which has not yet been counted, are the fruits of a victory, the extent of which is shown by its effects in Europe.

No sacrifice has been made in vain. Everyone has joined in the work. The present is our best guarantee for the future.

The Commander-in-Chief is proud to be at the head of the finest troops France has ever known.

J. JOFFRE.

Dr. Addison said in Parliament on October 20, that the number of State-controlled establishments under the Munitions of War Act is 1,002. Generally speaking, the firms were working quite loyally and assisting the Department in every way.

SECRET MARRIAGE IN INDIA

HUSBAND'S ALLEGED PLOT.

An extraordinary development after a secret marriage was disclosed in the Divorce Division before Mr. Justice Horridge, on October 15, by Mrs. Florence Gadd, a smartly dressed young woman, who petitioned for dissolution of the marriage on the ground of bigamy and misconduct by her husband, Mr. Henry Gadd. No defence was offered to the suit.

Mr. Le Bas, the petitioner's counsel, said that the marriage was in 1912 at the Registry Office, Fullam, and husband and wife lived together only fourteen days. Mr. Gadd then went to India to take up an appointment. From India he wrote to his wife suggesting that their marriage should be altogether ignored and that she should pretend to her people that they had been merely engaged and that the engagement had been broken off.

Counsel read the letters which formulated the alleged plot.

The first, addressed from Rema T. E. Chandpur, Bagan, P.O., Sybet, India, in November 1912, said:

My dear little girl,—The enclosed letter contains most important news, and as a favour to me, dear, I want you to take away to some very quiet place, say, in Kew Gardens, where we sat before, and open it there.

"MARRIAGE OR DOUBLE SUICIDE."

"The enclosed letter" referred to began:

Dear little girl,—Prepare yourself for a shock. I am going to tell you the most incredible thing, but every word is true, so help me, God.

In the ship I got into a most awful mess with a woman, from which there were only two things out—marriage, or double suicide.

So I married her the day after arrival, because we had to think of others. . .

My life, my people's happiness, and yours are in your hands. Can you throw it all away? If you keep our secret locked in your heart, there may still be a chance for all of us in the future. . . One thing, dear, will give you comfort in the future and enable you to marry some good man who is more worthy of you than I am; that is, that our business was not legal, as we faked the residential part.

Mr. Justice Horridge: There is nothing in that to invalidate the marriage.

The letter continued:

Now, dear, tear me out of your life as though I were already dead, but don't cause me to meet death at my own hand—our two broken hearts are nothing to the disaster that that would cause; and if you did, do you think you could face your Maker? You must lie if necessary. Remember, life or death is the stake, and be merciful to me, by the love you once had for me.

Enclosed is another letter breaking off our engagement in case you want it to show.

Remember, on receipt of any other news from anyone, by which I know that disaster has occurred I shall shoot myself, and by blood will be on your head.

HAL.

The letter, which the husband in the foregoing document suggested his wife in England might like to show her people to pretend there had not bee no marriage, was also read.

A "VIOLENT LOVE."

Counsel read a further long letter, dated January 5, 1913, written in the same style as the first. It contained this passage:

What I've done I shall hold by. You ask me how it occurred. This girl and I became very friendly on board (she was coming out to be married). She fell violently in love with me, broke her engagement to the man out here by cable, and told me she would throw herself overboard if I don't marry her.

Mrs. Gadd, the petitioner, giving evidence, said that when her husband left for India the intention was that she should join him after he had taken up his appointment. After receiving his letters inquiries were made, and it was ascertained that he went through a ceremony of marriage with Violet Rono Barker at St. John's Cathedral Church, Calcutta, on November 7, 1912.

It was also proved that Mr. Gadd and the woman had been occupying a flat in Wymering Mansions, Maida Vale.

Mr. Justice Horridge pronounced a decree nisi with costs, adding that the documents in such cases were always preserved in case they should be required for any other purpose.

Solicitors for the petitioner, Messrs. Vaughan and Williams.

THE PRINCE OF WALES AT THE FRONT.

GREENWICH OFFICER AND A TRAGIC INCIDENT.

Lieut. R. Sherman, R.A.M.C., writing to his mother at 2, Gloucester-place, Greenwich, says:—"I don't think I have told you of my meeting with the Prince of Wales. During one of our first four days here he had just left his car about five minutes when a shell arrived and killed his chauffeur. This was about a hundred yards from our dressing station. We fetched him in, and later in the days the Prince came along to see me. He said that the man had been his chauffeur during his time at Oxford and ever since."

(Continued from column 6.)

upon it little pinches of *ghee* mixed with grains and fruits, scent, saffron, and spices.

It will burn for long; and to-day, when the friends of the dead man go back, they will find nothing but perhaps a few fragments of his larger bones and a heap of ashes. And some of these ashes they will take back to the hospital, where they will be put into a little wooden coffer bearing the dead man's name. And in time the coffer will be sent to his family in India, and from the Sussex Downs his ashes will return home, to be sprinkled on the breast of some Indian stream.

AN INDIAN FUNERAL.

STRANGE RITES ON SUSSEX DOWNS.

THE BURNING-GHAT.

So many incredible things are happening that the imagination is apt to strike work and to take the incredible for granted. But the spectacle of Hindu burial rites performed on the Sussex Downs is one to stir the most jaded sense of wonder, writes a correspondent to "The Times." As I write, the sound of the queer, whining chant of the mourners lingers in my ears; the acrid fumes of the burning pyre hang in my nostrils, I seem to see the brown, bare-footed figures squatting in prayer or busy about the complicated details of the long ritual, and I know that I did not dream it all.

There had been a death in the Kitchener Military Hospital at Brighton. That is not a frequent occurrence, for in this hospital, which has dealt with more than 3,000 cases of all sorts, the death-rate has been only .09 per cent, from all causes, and the death-rate from wounds even lower than that. And those who have seen the Indian Medical Service's work of this hospital will understand how the rate is kept so low. But that is by the way. The dead man was not a combatant, but one of the *personnel*. The funeral, therefore, lacked the picturesque element of wounded men as bearers. But he was a Brahman, and of the Arya Somaj. There are many of his kind in the *personnel*; and so instead of the usual single ambulance wagon there were three full of mourners; and instead of the brief rites of the Jats or the richer but scarcely longer ceremonies of the Sikhs, we were to see something very elaborate and particular and, in its odd way, impressive.

Before the body was put into the big black motor-hearse a photographer was allowed to come and take a picture of the dead man's features, to be sent to his relatives in far India. The bier lay in a small court among the hospital buildings, where a little crowd of the *personnel* had gathered to watch. Over the body was stretched a pall of printed cretonne, bright flowers on a dark ground; and white chrysanthemums were strewn lavishly upon it. The folds of the swaddling clothes were turned aside to show the dead man's face—a face paler than in life, young and peaceful, with fine and clean-cut features. The photographing done, the face was covered, the bier was put into the hearse, the crowd clambered into the big motor ambulances, and we set forth upon the long drive.

PROCESSION OVER THE DOWNS.

Through the pretty village of Patcham, intensely English with its church and its duckpond, this strange funeral procession went, till the road changed to a steep track; and before long the motors left the track and took their heavy way over the soft turf in a fold of the downs. Soon there came into sight a very ugly little screen and shelter of corrugated iron. Had it been what it seemed, some shepherd's brand-new hut or byre, it would have been incongruous enough with its setting of lonely slopes, dotted with gorse and sweet with thyme. But being what it is, it is so incongruous that there is no English word for it; and but a short time ago to find its parallel one must have journed thousands of miles. For this was the burning ghat of our Hindu troops.

At the foot of the hill on which it stood the vehicles stopped; the mourners clambered out of the ambulances, and with much chattering and gesticulating began to take the body from the hearse. In time (for all the ceremony was conducted with an odd mixture of cheerful disorder, strict ritual, and absorbed devotion) the procession began to climb the hill, the mourners chanting as they went: *"Ram Ram satya hai: Om ka nam satya hai"*—Vedic verses telling of the eternal and single truth of the Name. And just then the sun came through the fog, and round us lay the Sussex Downs in characteristically English weather.

The gates of the ghat were unlocked, and we passed inside a little enclosure, where stood three platforms of cement. One of these was carefully swept and sprinkled with water; and when thus purified for the reception of the dead, it was heaped with wood-blocks for the burning. The body, under its bright pall and the chrysanthemums, lay outside on the grassy slope; when the preparations had been made the mourners gathered round it. It was sprinkled with cleansing water; the face was exposed again, and honey and *ghee*, and minute portions of the eight metals, and other ritual things were passed between the pale lips. Then the mourners gathered round in a semi-circle; and squatting on their haunches, with their hands folded and their eyes downcast, chanted their sing-song chants, now shrill, now soft, now a murmur, and then a shout.

RITUAL OF THE PYRE.

At last came the time of the burning and the ceremony of *havan* which accompanies it. The preparations had been long and complicated; for the ritual demands the right use of four kinds of things: odoriferous things, nutritive things, sweet things, and curative medicines. Some had been melting *ghee*, some preparing the raisins, the almonds and other food. When all was ready the body was laid on the pyre and over it and round it were heaped more and more blocks of wood and much straw. Then crystals of camphor were lighted in a spoon on the end of a long pole; and when they were flaming well were poured on the centre of the pyre. A flame leapt up. A torch made of straw and camphor was lighted at this flame, and applied to the four corners; melted *ghee* was poured here and there and soon the whole pyre was ablaze. And while it burned the mourners kept tossing

(Continued in column 1.)

EDUCATION OF WOMEN IN INDIA.

DEPUTATION TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN ON NEED OF IMPETUS FROM INDIA.

MEMORIAL TO BE FORWARDED TO GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain, M.P., received on October 12 representatives of a committee appointed at a meeting held during the summer at the house of Lady Muir Mackenzie on the subject of the Education of Girls and Women in India. The Secretary of State was accompanied by Sir Theodore Morison, K.C.I.E., Mr. Abbas Ali Baig, C.S.I., and Sirdar Daljit Singh (Members of the Council); Sir Thomas Holderness, K.C.B., K.C.S.I. (Permanent Under Secretary); Mr. M. C. C. Seton, C.B. (Secretary to the Judicial and Public Department), and Dr. Frank Heath, C.B., Chairman, and Miss Lawrence (Board of Education), Member of the Secretary of State's Committee of Selection for Educational Appointments in India.

The deputation consisted of the following ladies and gentlemen:—Mrs. Henry Fawcett, Sir Krishna Gupta, K.C.S.I., Sir William Wedderburn, Bart., Sir Mancherjee Bhownaggree, K.C.I.E., Sir John Jardine, K.C.I.E., M.P., Lady Muir Mackenzie, Lady Emily Lutyens, Lady Cecilia Roberts, Mrs. N. C. Sen, Mrs. E. Agnes R. Haigh, and Mr. A. Yusuf Ali (Honorary Secretary).

Mrs. Fawcett, in introducing the deputation, said that she was well aware that the great compliment which had been paid to her of introducing the deputation was not due to any merits of her own, but to the great affection and respect which was still entertained in India for her husband's memory and his work in that behalf. She wished to dwell on one or two outstanding points in connexion with the subject of education in India. For more than 60 years the Government of India, represented by the East India Company and afterwards by the British Crown, recognised their immense responsibility and moral obligation in the matter of education, and also in the education of girls. That could not be better expressed than it was in the memorial presented by the East India Company in 1854, in which it was pointed out that "The education of girls gives a far greater proportional impulse to the moral and social tone of the whole population than the education of men." The more enlightened of the people of India, both men and women, were now seeking improved education for their daughters. In 1884 there was a large public meeting in Poona, at which the Government was urged that female education might receive more liberal treatment. Since that time there had been a greatly increased demand for female education, especially among the younger men and women. But very lately real progress had been made. It was moving, though, like a glacier, its motion might not be seen. The proportion of boys and girls receiving education in Government schools was 5 to 1. But the money spent upon each sex respectively showed an even greater disparity, being 9 to 1. There was another most significant fact, that in several of the best administered feudatory States the provision for female education had far outstripped the efforts that had been made in British India itself. She would give a few figures. In British India less than 4,000 women and girls out of every million of the population were being educated, or less than 4 per 1,000, and considerably under ½ per cent. were in Government schools. In several of the feudatory States, however, the proportion was much higher. In Baroda it was nine times as high. Did not this indicate some failure on our part to provide for the girls of India an education suitable to their requirements? There were, no doubt, very great difficulties to be dealt with in the social and religious organisation of the people. But in the eyes of a statesman, difficulties in pursuit of a thoroughly worthy end existed only to be overcome. Caution, experience, and carefully acquired knowledge were, of course, absolutely necessary. But these were as nothing unless they were accompanied by courage. Caution without courage degenerated into timidity; but without courage nothing could be done. There were hopeful features in the situation, however. An Indian gentleman, Sir Krishna Gupta, a former Vice-President of the Secretary of State's Council, was deeply interested in the subject. Another Indian gentleman had for the first time been appointed Minister of Education in India, and should prove an immense help in providing the sort of education which was most suitable for women and girls in India. If she might venture to approach a more personal topic, the new Secretary of State for India first shone in public life as an educational reformer, and she might add that Mr. Chamberlain's illustrious father identified himself with the cause of female education in this country some 40 years ago by the very practical step of founding a scholarship at Newnham College for women students. She mentioned that with more propriety, perhaps, because she was a member of the governing body of the College at the time. She begged to recommend for sympathetic consideration the cry of the women and girls of India for a better education, and she had much pleasure in handing in the memorial.

SIR KRISHNA GUPTA.

Sir Krishna Gupta (as Chairman of the Committee which had prepared the memorial) said that the facts were all admitted, and both the Government of India and the people in India were united in the desire to improve the education of the girls and women of India. It was, perhaps, not right to say that the backwardness of that education was due entirely to any fault on the part of the Government, because as regards female education in India there were special difficulties connected with the social organisation of the country which were not to be found anywhere else. But, admitting that, there was still the fact that the education of boys and men was making far greater progress in India than that of women and girls. It was fatal to the cause of national progress and national advancement that the education of one half of the population should proceed while the other half remained absolutely ignorant. The difficulty was being felt even now by educated men who wished to settle in life and had to take as partners ladies who were not educated in the way in which their husbands would like them to be. This created great social difficulties. He believed that in England there was a sort of idea that in India women, especially in the upper and middle classes, had no influence on the domestic life of the country, that they merely looked after the kitchen and spent a good deal of time in gossip, and so on. But, as a matter of fact, the influence of women in India, so far as the domestic, the social, and the religious life were concerned, was immense. Every Indian present there would agree with him in that. He did not suppose there was another country in the world where greater deference and respect was paid to the elderly women of the family than in India. He would be a bold man indeed who would do anything, so far as domestic life was concerned, contrary to the wishes of the chief lady members of his family. Their influence was very great. And it was of the utmost importance to the advancement of the people that that influence should be exercised for good and not for evil, as was often the case, not because of any inherent badness amongst the ladies, but because of their ignorance, the result fo their not having received any education. Many were personally aware what a great help an educated wife was in any struggle for social reform. From his own personal experience he might say that in times of trial and persecution through which most of them had had to go it was the support and encouragement received from their lady friends that sustained them in their trials and enabled them to do that which they wanted to achieve. They felt all the more strongly for this reason that the education of the women and girls in India should be taken up in earnest, and that the time had come when a thoroughly systematic enquiry should be made into the subject. In the memorial which had been handed in no particular line of action had been laid down. They did not say that the education of girls was to be conducted in any particular way or fashion. But they desired that a committee should be appointed, composed of men and women who were able to form a correct judgment on questions of education after having collected all the evidence available. It was all the more necessary in a case like India, composed of various provinces with different castes, races, and creeds, each having their own customs and habits. It was of the utmost importance that before any line of action was adopted facts and figures should be collected. When that had been done, it would be for the members of the committee to make recommendations to the Governent as to what should be done for female education in India on the right lines. It was hoped, therefore, that the Secretary of State would take the memorial into his favourable consideration and appoint such a committee as was prayed for. They all knew and appreciated—and no one knew better than he—that the Government of India and the Secretary of State were anxious to promote the education both of boys and girls in India. But whilst the education of boys had made fair progress, there was no doubt whatsoever that the education of women and girls lagged far behind. Therefore, it was time that the whole question should be considered afresh, and comprehensively viewed.

SIR WILLIAM WEDDERBURN.

Sir W. Wedderburn said that the deputation was fortunate in being introduced by a lady who herself had been foremost in promoting the welfare of women throughout the world, and who represented a name so highly honoured in India as that of Professor Henry Fawcett, the champion of justice and liberty and progress, the great principles which bound India to England as with hoops of steel. In the history of this wonderful connexion between East and West there were certain notable events drawing the nationalities together. There was the Royal Proclamation of 1858, when Queen Victoria confirmed to the ruling Princes of India their rights, dignity, and honour. And there was the no less memorable education despatch of Sir Charles Wood in 1854, which created the Indian Universities and extended to India the boon of higher education. In giving effect to that educational charter there was an element of heroism, for it was in the throes of the Mutiny of 1857 that the foundations of the Calcutta and Bombay Universities were well and truly laid. They were now asking the Government to carry this beneficent policy to its natural conclusions by giving to Indian girls advantages similar to those enjoyed by Indian boys. Reference had been made to the memorial of 1892 to the Secretary of State on female education. That memorial was promoted by British friends of India, such as the Marquess of Ripon and Miss Florence Nightingale. To-day he was glad to say the impetus came from the Indians themselves. He betrayed no secret in saying that the memorial had been drafted by Mr. Yusuf Ali, a young Indian civilian with recent experience of Indian requirements, while the deputation was headed by a trusted Indian veteran, who for seven years had shared the counsels of the Secretary of State. The special plea to-day was that scope should be given to the intelligence and public spirit of the progressive women of India: and they approached Mr. Chamberlain with confidence, knowing that from his earliest entrance into public life he had been a good friend to the education of the people.

LADY MUIR MACKENZIE.

Lady Muir Mackenzie said that she wished to dwell on the great benefits that would come upon the whole nation of India, were the women to the educated, from the point of view of sanitation alone. It was well known how deeply Florence Nightingale, whose name was appended to the 1892 memorial, felt the need of sanitation to do away with the terrible diseases that afflicted the people of India. It was only by educating the women that anything adequate in the way of home sanitation could be effected. It was to the housemother that we must look to carry out the new ideas that we wished to foster as to the needs of sanitation. Those Indian women who aspired to become doctors should be encouraged. At the present moment, out of 150 million women who lived in India, not more than three millions of them had any medical aid, and we could never hope that enough European women doctors would go to India to deal with that vast number of women. They must, therefore, look to their own sisters to be doctors and nurses. Courage had been mentioned, and she herself had never seen such courageous people as the women of India who were seeking education. In visiting a college for men she had seen amongst hundreds of men one young girl taking notes, and there were only two girls in that college altogether. In the Medical College at Bombay there were 48 girls studying medicine in order to become doctors. They studied side by side with the men, but they had little or no encouragement given them because when the college was founded there was no thought of women becoming doctors. Fortunately, there was no law to prevent them doing so, and they did the best they could in the circumstances. But it required great courage for a small band of women, without special facilities of any sort, to study amongst these hundreds of men. One would like in future to see a medical college for women only, or more than one medical college, but one would do to commence with. There was another touching thing that Indian women did in order to obtain an education. They married at the age of 12 or 13, and she had seen a woman back again at school, studying hard, with her baby in a cradle at her feet. One could not help feeling that such women should have all the help that could possibly be given them, and that they deserved our very great admiration.

MRS. N. C. SEN.

Mrs. N. C. Sen said that it would be a great help to the Government of India, and a help to the women of India also, if they had a proper education, because it was wanted very badly all over India. Medical colleges were especially wanted.

SIR JOHN JARDINE, M. P.

Sir John Jardine, M.P., supported the memorial in all its bearings, and for the reasons that had been urged. He had taken a good deal of interest in this subject of women's education from the early years of his service in India. He remembered well, about 1867, when he was an assistant collector and magistrate in Western India, an Indian gentleman came to him and told him what he was doing for a little girl of his. She had been left a widow very early in life, and he said that her life would be a painful one, and that he wished to give her all the enjoyment that could be got out of life, and that education would make many of her weary hours far less wearisome. When he went to another town as assistant judge he found very little was being done. On making enquiry, chiefly amongst the Brahmin caste, he discovered that they were very willing that their daughters should get some kind of education. There was a prejudice against it, but not very much. The chief objection was that their services could not be spared because they were wanted to clean the copper pots early in the mornings, but if that could be arranged they would be glad to let their daughters go to school. As time went on, more and more importance began to be attached to the movement in India. And when he was Vice-Chancellor of Bombay University he had the pleasure of seeing ladies coming forward and winning prizes, and one of them getting a high degree. There was a Brahmin postman in the neighbourhood of Poona who came to consult him in regard to education. He told him he was giving his wife as good an education as he possibly could, because he belived in it, and was collectoing money for the purpose. He succeeded in getting a goodly sum together and she went away to be educated. There were many ways in which education could be given to the women of India. Might he say, as one who had watched the movement in India, that this was one of the most conservative measures that could be taken if it were done as is advised in the memorial, which followed a very ancient Anglo-Indian tradition that the feelings and customs of each caste should be carefully considered? They should not be lumped all together, but as far as possible the movement should be in the hands of the different communities, which would save a great many difficulties that might otherwise arise. Men who had taken high positions in Government departments had joined together and set up yars ago a very excellent school for higher education; it might almost be called a college. There was also amongst young men frequently a desire that their future wives should be on the same sort of educational level as themselves. During all his long service in India he noticed that nothing ingratiated a British officer more with the people than when he went to preside at prize-givings at girls' schools. The relation of a judge with the people was somewhat stern and unbending, but such occasions as those gave judges and others concerned in the administration of justice an opportunity of showing the gentler qualities of British rule. In regard to what was said by Lady Muir Mackenzie as to the necessity for native women doctors, he thought that in Burma the life of many an individual would be preserved if there were medical women to go in and give their help when necessary. The infant mortality was very great. There had been various attempts made to reduce it, with a certain amount of success, by means of British doctors. But there was great need of Indian lady doctors to give help to the women of India at the dangerous time of childbirth. There were, however, many prejudices to be overcome. In 1868 there was an outbreak of cholera in a Mahomedan population in a town where he was. The disease was a rapid one, and there was no medical person nearer than 30 miles off, so he had to attend to the victims as well as he could. But so strong was the religous custom of the Mahomedans, that there was no chance of his being admitted to the bedside of the unfortunate women sufferers. If there had been a lady of medical abilities there a good many of them would have been saved. This present movement came from within the various Indian communities themselves. Having an Indian gentleman of high ability, who was much respected in the Government of India, in control of education, it was an auspicious time to make an attempt to deal with the question. It was a time, like the Indian Mutiny, of great heartsearching among the communities there; it was a time, he believed, when a great push forward might be made, and he would again like to say that, difficult as it was to introduce new things into India, it was a different thing when the movement originated amongst the people themselves, in nearly all classes now, including Brahmins and Buddhists as well as Mahomedans. It was a very good time in which to move, and he thought it might be hoped, with the confidence and warm feeling there was in the Government, that a good deal of change of a beneficial character might be introduced into many millions of humble Indian homes.

LADY EMILY LUTYENS.

Lady Emily Lutyens, in supporting this memorial, said that it might be urged by some that this was hardly the moment at which to come to the Government and urge social reform. But she thought herself that there was no doubt—and many felt as she did—that this was essentially the moment when we should be thinking of the great up-building that must come after the war. As India had played a very large part in helping the British Empire in this moment of world crisis, so we all realised that she would play a great part in helping the great up-building of the Empire after the war. We looked to India for co-operation in future, and, as the keynote of the future would undoubtedly be the co-operation of men and women in the great up-building, so the help of the women of India would be wanted by all of us. They had such a splendid record already of mental ability and moral strength that we should put into their hands a weapon which would enable them in future years to assist the Empire in the work of up-building that was to come.

MR. YUSUF ALI.

Mr. Yusuf Ali pointed out that this was a peculiarly opportune moment for taking the steps for which the memorial prayed. There was for the first time an Indian in charge of the Education Department in India. Increased activity was also going on in regard to the reorganisation of the old universities and the building up of new universities. In the new universities many fruitful ideas were being brought into being. A denominational university like the Benares University had been lately brought into existence. In fact, so many new ideas were being brought forward in regard to the education of men and boys that it was felt that, unless something was done also to push forward the education of women and girls, the result would be a social disater. He used the phrase because it was clearly understood that no people could ever make true progress unless they carried their women with them. All the weak points of Indian progress so far had been due to the fact that they had not had the moral support of their homes behind them in the matters that had figured so largely before the Government and the people. They wanted that their women should have as good opportunities of education as the men. And it was only when those opportunities were put before them that the results that were to be looked to from the education of women and girls could be attained. Perhaps he might refer to his experience as a District Officer in India. He had found throughout a keen desire—in fact, anxiety—amongst the people to educate their girls, if only proper means could be found of educating them, and if the education was on lines which the parents approved. He remembered in one place in particular, a small town, which originally had no girls' school at all, it was his good fortune to be able to establish one. Very soon after that he had requests from various other communities for the establishment of more girls' schools in their localities. Of course, individual experience like that might be said not to possess much value. But at the same time there were movements all over the provinces for the advancement of the education of Indian women and girls. He believed a very distinguished public man in Bombay, Sir Dorabji Tata, had lately instituted a private enquiry of his own through educational channels to find out why it was that the present system of girls' education had been unsatisfactory. But any enquiry of that kind must necessarily be very limited in its scope, and in any case the results of that enquiry could not be put into practice unless the Government took up the question itself. The Government had frequently invited the co-operation of the people themselves in this as in other matters. But in this matter particularly the co-operation of Government and people was absolutely necessary. On the side of the people it was being taken up, not only in Bombay where he mentioned one instance, but in Lucknow, where a Mahomedan retired judge of the High Court, Mr. Karamat Husain, was taking up the question, and he believed was devoting the whole of his time and wealth to the advancement of women's education. In Lahore there was a similar movement going on, and in Bengal the movement was more than a generation old. The people, therefore, desired the education of their girls to be advanced a step further. But the chief difficulty was the dearth of teachers, and that point had been specially emphasised in the memorial. It was desired that some steps should be taken for the foundation of training colleges, so that this great difficulty might be removed from the path. It was desired also that the co-operation and sympathy of the Government should be extended to private efforts, not only individually, but in the mass. In other words, this enquiry should be carried on under Government guidance and control so that, after evidence had been taken in all parts of India and from the points of view of all the communities of which India was composed, it might be ascertained what the difficulties, the exact needs of the different communities, and the precise obstacles in different localities were, so that a large scheme might be drawn up which would not only advance education in one place, but advance the whole question at a rate which would be to a certain extent satisfactory. Many defects in the education of boys were being now remedied, and they were anxious that the mistakes that had been made in regard to the education of men should not be repeated in the case of the education of women. That could only be done by having a comprehensive enquiry in which the co-operation of non-official and official men, as well as women, should be sought and very liberally utilised.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S REPLY.

Mr. Chamberlain, in reply, expressed his pleasure that this deputation should have been introduced by Mrs. Fawcett. It would be almost an impertinence in him to express his sense of the many reasons she had for her great interest in India or her right to speak on anything that concerns women. He had listened with interest to all that had been said. He did not think there was any difference between them as to the importance of women's education in India. Some differences there were, and he was going to deal quite frankly with them before he concluded, but as to the importance of the subject of the education of women in India, and of providing better facilities for that education, there was no difference between them and him. He believed it was Sir Krishna Gupta who observed that some people were inclined to suppose that women in India had less influence in the life of the people of the country than elsewhere. No wise man would underrate the influence of women in any community, whatever the standard of educational advancement might be. Their influence would always be profound, and he could well understand that serious social evils would be threatened if, as the result of a one-sided educational progress in India, the interests of the men were divorced from those of the women and there was not any common ground between them. But he must be permitted to say that this was a question which required very delicate treatment. Those of them who knew India best knew most fully what were the difficulties, what were the susceptibilities which would naturally be encountered, and what were the suspicions that any indiscreet handling of the question might arouse. They must proceed with great care, with great tact, and with great caution in anything that they did. And it was, in his opinion, above all necessary that the movement, if movement there was to be, as he hoped there would be, should be a spontaneous one, fostered and helped by Government partly, but truly arising among the people of India themselves, or, at any rate among certain classes of the people of India, and not one which was attempted to be forced upon them by the action of the Government.

THE NEED FOR AN IMPETUS FROM INDIA.

He could not help being struck by the fact that, whilst they came here with the case which they had laid before him that day, and whilst they told him that there was a very widespread demand in India for the reforms in female education which they advocated, he could not trace any similar representations being made in India through the channels which were open to Indian opinion there. For his part, he thought it was desirable that movements of this kind should originate in India rather than in England, and that they should cooperate with a movement in India rather than create one from this country and originate it themselves. They asked that a committee should be appointed. He did not quite know whether they desired that the Secretary of State in Council should appoint such a committee, of whether the Government of India should appoint it. They asked that it should be appointed to travel through India to investigate the whole subject and to make recommendations upon it; and in the memorial detailed suggestions were offered as to the particular points to which that enquiry should be directed. From what he had already said, they would understand that he was not disposed to appoint such a committee himself. He did not know whether the Government of India would view such a project sympathetically at this moment. Without desiring in any way to prejudice their decision—for he would send their memorial to them for their consideration—he might say for himself that he could not agree with those people who thought the present moment particularly opportune for it. It was obvious that such schemes as they had foreshadowed carried with them serious financial considerations, and the times were not propitious, either in India or here, for great additional outlay or for large new schemes. Nor did he think the moment when a great war in which the Empire itself was at stake, and all that British rule in India or here stood for was threatened, was the best to choose for a calm and careful study of a vast problem of this kind. There was another observation he would make in that connexion. They had mentioned the fact that an Indian gentleman was now going to take up the duties of Education Minister in the Viceroy's Council, and that therefore this was a propitious moment for launching an enquiry of this kind. It seemed to him rather a reason for waiting to see what recommendations he might be disposed to make, out of his special experience and with the special facilities he might have for gaining information. That there was much to be done—he might almost say that there was everything to be done—was common ground between them and him. But that was not disputed by the Indian Government. It was not suggested, and he gladly called attention to the fact, that the Indian Government had been lax in this matter. It was realised and acknowledged that they had difficulties to meet with all their desire to make progress. Attention had been drawn to their despatch of, I think it was, February, 1913, in which they recited the words of the King-Emperor and addressed the local Governments on the subject. Therefore, it was not as if there was any reason to suppose that the Government of India were indifferent to the subject or unconscious of its importance. It was not as if there was any reason to suppose that they thought the problem had been efficiently settled. On the contrary, there was every reason to know that they were seized with the magnitude of it and impressed with how much remained to be done.

ACTION LEFT TO GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

In these circumstances he thought they ought to be satisfied—and this much he was prepared to promise—if he said that he would transmit this memorial with an account of this deputation to the Government of India for their consideration, but that he would not make any recommendation upon it nor should he feel that he was justified in appointing a Committee of Enquiry over their heads. When it was possible to make progress he hoped that some of the facts on which the despatch of the Government of India and the deputation in their speeches had laid stress would be borne in mind. After all, the education of women in the sense in which they now spoke of it was a very modern growth even in the Western world. They had by no means satisfactorily solved all the problems in regard to it, and he hoped that whatever authorities had to deal with this question in India would not hastily assume that the needs of India could be satisfied by transferring to India a system which, after all, was only partially successful here and in some respects is only experimental. He had had an opportunity of reading the report which was the outcome of the enquiry by Sir Dorabji Tata, to which Mr. Yusuf Ali had alluded. It was a very interesting account of the state of things which the lady appointed by the Board of Education to carry out an enquiry found when she made her visit to India. He ventured to draw one conclusion from it—namely, that very much could not be learned in regard to Indian education, and especially women's education, from statistics, and that conclusions could not be carried very far from a mere examination of the number of girls who attended school per hundred thousand of the population in one place or another. There were special circumstances more prevalent in one part of the country than in another which affected the numbers sent to school. It was not only that; it was when you got them to school that difficulties arose, because it did not follow that they were being educated in any real or true sense of the term, and he agreed with those speakers who laid stress on the fact that in the future creation and expression of a desire among Indians themselves for increased facilities for women's education the first necessity was better trained teachers and, he need hardly add, better paid teachers. That was really the point at which progress had to begin. It was no good in his opinion—he spoke subject to correction and after a very short study and experience of Indian questions—starting out with some large scheme which would sweep great numbers of girls into the schools until they had by degrees (and it could only be a work of slow progress) built up a staff capable of training them.

He was not unsympathetic—he hoped that nothing he had said would cause them to think so—to those Indians who felt that the future of their country must largely depend upon the progress of women's education. But he could not profess to think that the particular moment they had chosen to address him was a very happy one for starting a great enquiry of this kind, nor could he believe that it would be wise to start that enquiry from England. As his last word, he gave them his strong conviction that a movement of this kind must start in India and be an Indian movement if it was to have a reasonable prospect of success. And he would add that, now that increased opportunity had been given to Indian opinion to express itself, there could be no reason why they should look to London rather than to India itself for the expression of such an opinion.

Mrs. Fawcett thanked the Secretary of State for going so far as he had done. But there was not a single member of the deputation or a single signatory to the memorial who did not agree that it was useless simply to transplant Western education to the East. They wanted to develop the education of the women and girls of India in a way most suitable to the wishes and needs of the people.

The deputation then withdrew.

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DUTCH FRONTIER AMENITIES.

HOW HORSES ARE "STOLEN."

"The Times" Special Correspondent in Holland who has been given a unique opportunity of visiting many points on the frontier between that country and Belgium on the one side and Germany on the other describes the extraordinary conditions of life in the frontier villages and tells many incidents which occurred upon the trip.

It is interesting to see how, along the frontier, the countryfolk and people of the villages accommodate themselves to leading lives which are half in territory which is at war and half in the area of peace.

The interminable barriers of barbed wire divide streets up the middle longitudinally or cut across them at right angles, and next-door neighbours chat across the fence with sentries with bayonets at their sides. There is one town in the extreme south of the province of Limburg where the frontier goes erratically through the back gardens of many of the houses, and one sees German sentries standing among the pease and potatoes. Presumably one gets used to soldiers of another country among one's flower-beds, just as one can grow accustomed to strange workmen about the house.

At one place I saw a woman unconcernedly hanging up the washing while a German soldier, posted in her back yard, looked on with interest. In the street of Waals a little girl was playing diabolo on the German side of the barrier when her "devil" (or whatever the spool that is used in diabolo is called) ran under the fence into Dutch territory. The Dutch sentry stopped in his examination of a small boy's coat, in search of contraband butter, to kick the plaything back to her. A few yards away, on the German side of the frontier, stood four German sentries looking on, and in the street beyond were perhaps half a hundred German soldiers, men of the 1st Regiment, VIIIth Army Corps, lounging about or busy on various duties.

So everywhere one sees the same extraordinary contrast between the trivialities of peace and the grimness of war. In Putte, where the frontier runs right across the main street, the village church is 50 yards on the Dutch side. At Nispen it is only a few yards on the German side. In both cases the sentries allow well-known residents of the villages to cross the frontiers to go to services.

PEACE AND WAR.

At the little village of Eijgelshoven—again in the south-east of Limburg—a country road runs down to the frontier and crosses it where a peaceful old red-brick mill stands on a small stream. On the farther side of the stream, which is Germany, the ground rises in a steepish slope to where, 100 yards away, the railway line passes south to Aix-la-Chapelle. It is a charmingly rural scene, with the cluster of mill buildings, the little stream and the green slope dotted with apple trees. Along the path through the apple trees a goose-girl wandered with a flock of a dozen geese. A stout peasant woman passed leading a goat by a rope, and we could hear her abusing it in German because it would stop and browse; and two little German boys were fishing in the stream. But between us and them ran the inevitable double line of barbed wire fencing, and, as we chatted with the Dutch sentries, who looked so incongruous beside the old mill, a train passed, hurrying southward, loaded to the last inch with German soldiers.

Much of Limburg and a large part of Brabant are most un-Dutch in appearance, being hilly and full of charmingly variegated scenery. The whole country is almost one vast orchard. The fruit chiefly grown is a rosy red apple, and this year the trees are loaded with fruit. In the autumn sunshine—and the weather has been generally beautiful—whole orchards glow crimson, redder than any hawthorn hedge in England covered with its haws. As the motor car threads its way along the winding roads up and down hill, by farms and little villages with their ancient churches, and, here and there, old Carlovingian castles, you get an impression of ideal fertility and peacefulness.

It was over the tops of fruit-laden apple-trees that we first saw a Zeppelin. We mounted a bank by the roadside and, through glasses, watched it for 20 minutes or half an hour. It was, of course, well over German territory, but still quite close and flying low. We watched it as it passed behind, or through, a rain-cloud and then emerged again into the sun, which came in scanting shafts of light between the clouds; and the airship shone all silver-grey, like a great fish, as it sailed slowly and majestically away till it was swallowed up in the distance.

GERMAN HORSE THIEVES.

This long frontier, running by country roads, through farmlands and orchards, has, of course, its inconveniences. There is one district, which shall be nameless, where there has been endless trouble about horses. The Germans have wanted horses, and the Netherlands Government has been extremely anxious to prevent their getting them from Holland. But the way in which horses disappeared was astonishing. At country fairs or wherever they could, the innocent Dutch famers living close to the frontier were continually buying horses, and, as surely as a farmer bought a new horse and took it home, so surely would it be "stolen" that night or a few nights afterwards. How the mysterious thieves got into the barns and out-houses—even, it is said, into cottages where the newly-bought animals were temporarily stabled in living-rooms—was never explained. Nor did these thefts occur at points where access to the frontier, for people leading a horse by night presented any difficulty; but the more their horse were "stolen," the more prosperous did the innocent farmers grow.

Now all the horses are photographed. A Dutch officer showed me a number of photographs of the beasts in his particular district. No farmer or villager is permitted to buy a new horse except to replace one that has died; and the dead horse must be shown to the military authorities, who identify it by its photograph. If this precaution were not taken dead horses might be brought across the frontier and living beasts more useful for military purposes bought in exchange. So the authorities insist that the dead horse produced shall be the animal which formerly stood for its portrait.

In innumerable ways at every point one sees the precautions that have to be taken against illicit traffic across the frontier. In one village a milk-woman in her cart drives her daily round, serving customers in both the Dutch and the German end of the place. She did it long before the war and evidently ought not to be robbed of her business for a ittle thing like Armageddon. So she comes rattling in her cart down the cobbled street and pulls up at the barrier, and before the sentry lets her through, by lifting the pole which bars the road, he peers into the cart, raises the lids of the cans to see that they really are full of milk, and rummages with his bayonet in the bottom of the vehicle. I thought he would prod her heels. But she sat resignedly, a rosy apple-cheeked Dutch woman, in her seat while the familiar performance was gone through. Another woman comes on foot with a market basket on her arm and the sentry lifts the lid and assures himself that there is nothing but vegetables for her dinner inside. "What do you think I've got," she asks, "machine guns?" And they laugh together in friendly fashion—we take it to be a daily joke—as he allows her to go on.

As for the German sentries, they and their Dutch colleagues talk together, indeed, and often intimately. The Germans especially seem to like to tell of their homes and wives and families, whom they earnestly long to see again. But one gets everywhere the same impression that little love is lost between them. The people of Holland rather pride themselves on being the only people, except the French, who have a familiar nickname for the Germans expressive of contempt. It was invented long before the war and has really little more meaning than the French *boche*. In Holland, especially along the frontier, the German is usually a *mof*, it is the same word as that for a muff, such as ladies carry. We too use "muff" of a man in a derogatory sense; but the Dutch *mof*, as applied to Germans, has much more of contemptuous dislike than is in the English word, and they say that on the frontier the German sentries get very angry when Dutch street boys call them *mofs*.

WOMEN MOTOR-DRIVERS.

The number of women at present driving motor vehicles, both private and commercial, raises an interesting point in connection with their knowledge of the work. It is not very difficult to learn to drive a motor and to learn to drive it carefully and well. Most women at the end of a week's instruction would be fairly competent to do the actual driving of a simple motor vehicle. The real difficulty arises when anything goes wrong and it ceases to be merely a question of pulling or pressing levers. The woman driver should not be content with the minimum of knowledge which enables her to drive under fair-weather conditions. She should make a point of knowing something about the workings of the motor, so that if necessary she can do simple repairs.

A little knowledge of elementary mechanics is invaluable in this connection, and can be obtained with very little trouble in any text-book. Thus from the time that she learns to handle the machine, the woman driver shoud make up her mind continually to incease her knowledge of it. This is not only necessary from the point of view of repairs. Very few women have the love of a machine which seems instinctive in many men. The man driver knows how to humour his machine. He knows that it is sometimes in a bad temper, that certain precautions must be taken at times, that it must be treated very much as a human being would be treated. Women do not know this because as a rule they do not know enough mechanics to have acquired a machinery sense. Yet such knowledge lengthens the life of a motor very considerably, and women who are taking up motor-driving as a profession will find that in the long run they will make no headway unless they acquire the feel for machinery of many men drivers.

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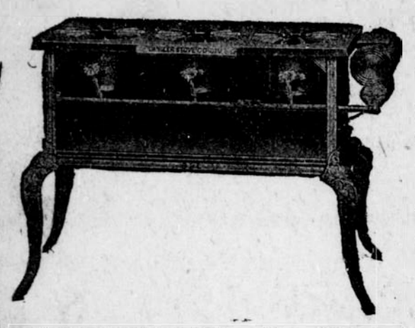

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